

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK CITY
DECEMBER 30, 1924

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 30, 1924.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1925.

PRESIDENT.

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York,
N. Y.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

COUNCIL.

(In addition to the president and secretary the following vice-presidents,
ex officio.)

First District, Professor J. P. Richardson, Dartmouth College.
Second District, Professor C. W. Kennedy, Princeton University.
Third District, Dr. S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia.
Fourth District, Professor J. F. A. Pyre, University of Wisconsin.
Fifth District, Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College.
Sixth District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
Seventh District, Dean R. B. West, Agricultural College of Utah.
Eighth District, Professor W. R. LaPorte, University of Southern Cali-
fornia.

Members at large.

Professor T. E. French, Ohio State University.
Major J. L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference.
Professor F. W. Marvel, Brown University.
Mr. F. W. Moore, Harvard University.
Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president and secretary, *ex officio*.

Major J. L. Griffith.
Dr. J. E. Raycroft.

Mr. F. W. Moore.
Professor J. L. Richardson.

Dr. S. V. Sanford.

* Elected by the Council.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Spright Dowell, LL. D., President.
 Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Boothe C. Davis, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., Fred W. Hixson, LL. D., President.
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., George D. Olds, LL. D., President.
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Clifton D. Gray, Ph. D., President.
 Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D., President.
 Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. William Devlin, S. J., President.
 Boston University, Boston, Mass., Bishop W. F. Anderson, D. D., LL. D., Acting President.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL. D., President.
 Brown University, Providence, R. I., William Herbert Perry Faunce, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., Robert J. Aley, LL. D., President.
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., Donald J. Cowling, D. D., President.
 Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D., President.
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., Sc. D., President.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Right Rev. T. J. Shahan, D. D., President.
 Centre College, Danville, Ky., R. Ames Montgomery, President.
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C., Walter Merritt Riggs, E. M. E., LL. D., President.
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Harry M. Gage, LL. D., President.
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., George B. Cutten, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., President.
 College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Sidney E. Mezes, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Charles F. Wishart, D. D., President.
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Harlan Updegraff, Ph. D., President.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Livingston Farrand, M. D., LL. D., President.
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., John F. McCormick, LL. D., President.
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins, LL. D., President.
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph. D., President.
 De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., J. H. Morgan, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., President.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Daniel W. Morehouse, Ph. D., President.
 Elon College, North Carolina, William A. Harper, Litt. D., LL. D., President.
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Rev. William J. Duane, President.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Rev. Henry H. Apple, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Marion L. Brittain, LL. D., President.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John H. T. Main, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., Frederick C. Ferry, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Abbott Lawrence Lowell, LL. D., Ph. D., President.
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., W. W. Comfort, Ph. D., Litt. D., President.
 Howard University, Washington, D. C., J. Stanley Durkee, Ph. D., President.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., William L. Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., L. L. Doggett, Ph. D., President.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D., President.
 John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla., Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., President.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., President.
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., William M. Jardine, LL. D., President.
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., James L. McConaughy, Ph. D., President.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., John H. MacCracken, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., Charles R. Richards, E. M., LL. D., President.
 Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray L. Wilbur, LL. D., President.
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., Thomas D. Boyd, LL. D., President.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Edward M. Lewis, M. A., Acting President.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Samuel W. Stratton, D. Sc., President.
 Mercer University, Macon, Ga., Rufus W. Weaver, D. D., President.
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Raymond M. Hughes, M. Sc., President.
 Michigan Agricultural College, David Friday, A. B., President.
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Paul Dwight Moody, D. D., President.
 Mississippi A. and M. College, Agricultural College, Miss., David Carlisle Hull, M. Sc., President.
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, W. H. McMaster, M. A., President.
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Elmer Ellsworth Brown, LL. D., Chancellor.
 Niagara University, Niagara, N. Y., Reverend W. E. Katzenberger, President.
 North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C., W. C. Riddick, C. E., LL. D., President.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Walter D. Scott, Ph. D., President.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Rev. Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., President.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, John W. Hoffman, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, Elmer B. Bryan, L. H. D., LL. D., President.
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Charles E. Hyatt, LL. D., President.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., John M. Thomas, D. D., LL. D., Litt. D., President.
 Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., James A. Blaisdell, D. D., President.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., John G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott, Ph. D., President.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., Palmer C. Ricketts, LL. D., President.
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., LL. D., President.
 St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Bernard I. Bell, B. A., S. T. B., President.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, C. C. Selecman, D. D., President.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Walter A. Jessup, Ph. D., President.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., A. C. Humphreys, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., Charles T. Aikens, D. D., President.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., Frank Aydelotte, B. Litt. (Oxon.), President.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Charles W. Flint, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Russell H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, William B. Bizzell, D. C. L., President.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby, LL. D., President.
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., John A. Cousens, A. B., President.
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., A. B. Dinwiddie, LL. D., President.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Rev. C. A. Richmond, D. D., President.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Brigadier General Fred W. Sladen, U. S. A., Superintendent.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U. S. N., Superintendent.
 University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, Parke R. Kolbe, Ph. D., President.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Ernest D. Burton, D. D., President.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Frederick C. Hicks, Ph. D., President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph. D., President.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hullihen, Ph. D., D. C. L., President.
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. John P. McNichols, S. J., A. M., President.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., Albert A. Murphree, LL. D., President.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., David C. Barrow, A. M., LL. D., President.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., David Kinley, Ph. D., President.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Ernest H. Lindley, Ph. D., Chancellor.
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Clarence C. Little, S. D., President.
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., Albert F. Woods, Agr. D., President.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Marion L. Burton, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Lotus D. Coffman, Ph. D., President.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Stratton D. Brooks, LL. D., President.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Samuel Avery, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Ralph D. Hetzel, LL. D., President.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Harry Woodburn Chase, Ph. D., President.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Reverend Matthew Walsh, Ph. D., President.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., James S. Buchanan, LL. D., President.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., J. H. Penniman, Ph. D., LL. D., Provost.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, LL. D., Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D., President.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Benjamin F. Finney, President.
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., William Davis Melton, President.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., H. A. Morgan, LL. D., President.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, William S. Sutton, LL. D., President.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Guy W. Bailey, LL. D., President.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D., President.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Edward A. Birge, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Edward W. Nichols, President.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Herbert S. Hadley, LL. D., Chancellor.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Simon Strouse Baker, M. S., President.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph. D., President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Leroy A. Howland, Ph. D., Acting President.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D. D., President.
 West Texas State Normal School, Canyon, Texas, ——— President.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, LL. D., President.
 West Virginia Wesleyan University, Buckhannon, W. Va., Elmer Guy Cutshall, B. D., Ph. D., President.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Rees E. Tulloss, President.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Ira N. Hollis, L. H. D.,
 Sc. D., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt. D.,
 President.

ALLIED MEMBERS.

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas Normal College.	Ottawa University.
Washburn College.	Friends' University.
Fairmount College.	McPherson College.
College of Emporia.	Cooper College.
Bethany College.	Kansas Wesleyan University.
Southwestern College.	Hays Normal College.
St. Mary's College.	Midland College.
Baker University.	Bethel College.
State Manual Training School.	St. John's College.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado.	University of Utah.
Colorado State School of Mines.	Utah Agricultural College.
Colorado College.	Colorado Agricultural College.
University of Denver.	Montana State College.
Brigham Young University.	University of Wyoming.

The Pacific Northwest Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College.	Whitman College.
Washington State College.	Willamette University.
University of Montana.	Pacific University.
University of Oregon.	University of Washington.
University of Idaho.	

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Howard University.	Virginia N. and I. Institute.
Lincoln University.	Virginia Theological Seminary and
Union University.	College.
Shaw University.	Hampton Institute.

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology.	University of California, Southern
Occidental College.	Branch.
Pomona College.	University of Redlands.
	Whittier College.

Western Interstate Collegiate Association, comprising:

Columbia College.	La Crosse State Normal School.
De Paul University.	St. Viator College.
Luther College.	Valparaiso University.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Hotel Astor, New York, Tuesday, December 30, 1924, at 10.30 a.m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Secretary stated that, instead of a roll call, printed slips had been distributed on which those present should record their names. The record thus obtained is as follows:

I. Members (if more than one name is given, the first is that of the accredited delegate):

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Mr. W. H. Hutsell.
 Amherst College: Professor Paul C. Phillips, Professor A. W. Marsh.
 Bates College: Professor Oliver F. Cutts.
 Boston College: Mr. F. A. Reynolds.
 Brown University: Professor Fred W. Marvel, Mr. B. H. Beck.
 Case School of Applied Science: Professor C. L. Eddy, Mr. R. H. Fletcher.
 Catholic University of America: Professor Thomas J. MacKavanagh.
 Colby College: Professor C. Harry Edwards.
 Colgate University: Dr. E. C. Huntington.
 College of the City of New York: Professor Walter Williamson, Professor T. A. Storey.
 Columbia University: Mr. Edward T. Kennedy, Mr. Levering Tyson.
 Cornell University: Professor C. V. P. Young, Mr. Romeyn Berry.
 Dartmouth College: Professor James P. Richardson, Professor Sidney C. Hazelton.
 Denison University: Professor Walter J. Livingston.
 Dickinson College: President James H. Morgan.
 Franklin and Marshall College: Professor C. W. Mayser.
 Georgia School of Technology: Professor Arthur H. Armstrong.
 Hamilton College: Director Albert I. Prettyman.
 Harvard University: Mr. Fred W. Moore, Mr. Henry Pennypacker, Mr. William H. Geer.
 Haverford College: Professor James A. Babbitt, Mr. W. C. Webster, Mr. Charles R. Williams.
 Howard University: Professor E. P. Davis.
 Indiana University: Mr. Z. G. Clevenger.
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Professor Elmer Berry, Professor G. B. Affleck, Professor Edward J. Hickox, Mr. Leslie Mann, Mr. George C. Draper, Mr. Jack L. Rothacher, Mr. Archie J. Stearns.
 Iowa State College: Professor T. N. Metcalf, Professor S. S. Willaman.
 Johns Hopkins University: Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie.
 Lafayette College: Professor Harry E. Brown.
 Lehigh University: Professor H. R. Reiter, Professor J. L. Beaver.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Mr. Eric F. Hodgins.
 Mercer University: Mr. Stanley L. Robinson.
 Miami University: Professor George L. Rider.

Michigan Agricultural College: Professor Ralph H. Young.
 Middlebury College: President Paul D. Moody, Mr. P. Wilds.
 Mississippi A. & M. College: Director W. D. Chadwick.
 Niagara University: Dean Edward Harrison, Director Peter G. Dwyer.
 North Carolina State College: Professor J. F. Miller.
 Northwestern University: Mr. G. F. Thistlethwaite.
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage, Professor W. R. Morrison.
 Ohio University: Professor O. C. Bird, Mr. B. T. Grover.
 Ohio State University: Dr. Thomas E. French.
 Pennsylvania Military College: Mr. C. L. Conner.
 Pennsylvania State College: Professor Hugo Bezdek.
 Princeton University: Professor Joseph E. Raycroft, Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, Professor Thomas J. Browne.
 Purdue University: Mr. Nelson A. Kellogg.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Professor Harry A. VanVelsor, Mr. Paul S. Graham.
 Rutgers University: Dean H. N. Lendall.
 St. Stephen's College: Rev. Kenneth A. Bray.
 Stevens Institute of Technology: Director John A. Davis, Director U. H. Stallings, Mr. William E. Kurtz.
 Susquehanna University: Professor L. D. Grossman, Dr. George E. Fisher.
 Swarthmore College: Professor Samuel C. Palmer, Mr. Charles C. Miller, Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer.
 Temple University: Dr. Carlton N. Russell, Mr. A. M. Barran.
 Texas A. & M. College: Professor D. X. Bible.
 Trinity College: Professor H. C. Swan, Mr. Stanley H. Leeke.
 Tufts College: Mr. C. H. Downs.
 Union College: Director Harold A. Bruce.
 United States Military Academy: Lt. Col. R. G. Alexander.
 United States Naval Academy: Commander B. McCandless.
 University of Akron: Professor W. A. Moore, Mr. J. W. Coleman, Mr. Fred Sefton.
 University of Chicago: Mr. A. A. Stagg, Mr. D. L. Hoffer.
 University of Colorado: Professor F. G. Folsom.
 University of Delaware: Professor W. O. Sypherd, Director W. J. McAvoy.
 University of Georgia: Dr. S. V. Sanford, Mr. H. J. Stegeman, Mr. S. G. Backman, Mr. G. C. Woodruff.
 University of Illinois: Mr. Robert C. Zuppke, Assistant Professor S. C. Staley, Mr. Ernest E. Bearg.
 University of Maine: Professor B. C. Kent, Professor Fred M. Brice.
 University of Maryland: Director H. C. Byrd.
 University of Michigan: Professor William A. Frayer, Professor John Sundwall, Professor E. E. Wieman, Director F. H. Yost.
 University of Minnesota: Dr. H. S. Diehl.
 University of Missouri: Professor W. G. Manly.
 University of Nebraska: Professor R. G. Clapp.
 University of New Hampshire: Professor W. H. Cowell, Professor H. C. Swasey.
 University of North Carolina: Mr. R. A. Fetzer.
 University of Notre Dame: Dean J. E. McCarthy.
 University of Pennsylvania: Professor R. Tait McKenzie.
 University of Pittsburgh: Dr. J. B. Sutherland, Mr. K. E. Davis.
 University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauver.
 University of the South: President B. F. Finney, Dr. M. S. Bennett.
 University of Texas: Professor D. A. Penick, Dr. C. P. Patterson.
 University of Vermont: Mr. John O. Baxendale.
 University of Virginia: Dr. W. A. Lambeth, Professor George O. Ferguson, Jr.

University of Wisconsin: Professor J. F. A. Pyre, Dr. Walter E. Meanwell.
 Vanderbilt University: Professor Charles S. Brown.
 Wesleyan University: Dean F. W. Nicolson, Professor Edgar Fauver, Assistant Professor J. F. Martin.
 Williams College: Professor G. N. Messer, Professor W. H. Doughty, Jr., Professor Charles L. Graham.
 Wittenberg College: Mr. Ernest R. Godfrey.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. R. Carpenter.
 Yale University: Professor C. W. Mendell, Mr. R. J. H. Kiphuth.

II. Associate Members:

Lawrenceville School: Mr. M. T. Geis.
 Phillips Academy, Andover: Dr. P. S. Page.
 University School: Mr. Maurice Briggs.

III. Local Conferences (Allied Members):

Western Intercollegiate Conference: Professor J. F. A. Pyre, Mr. John L. Griffith.
 Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor J. H. Doell.
 Mid-West Conference: Mr. C. J. Hunt.
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor W. R. LaPorte.
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Conference: Professor F. G. Folsom.
 Southern California Conference: Mr. Carl P. Schott.
 Southwest Conference: Professor D. A. Penick.

IV. Non-Members:

1. Colleges:

Birmingham-Southern College: Professor H. D. Drew.
 Bucknell University: Mr. H. E. McCormick.
 College of William and Mary: Dr. Joseph E. Rowe.
 Connecticut Agricultural College: Mr. S. A. Dole.
 Georgetown University: Mr. Louis Little.
 Heidelberg University: Professor Herman E. Sayger.
 Hiram College: Mr. G. H. Pritchard.
 Hobart College: President Murray Bartlett, Professor M. H. Turk.
 Millsaps College: Mr. H. F. Zimoski.
 Mt. St. Mary's College: Professor M. J. Thompson.
 Rhode Island State College: President Howard Edwards.
 Waynesburg College: Mr. Brit Paterson.

2. Schools:

Hotchkiss School: Mr. O. F. Monahan.
 Pawling Preparatory School: Mr. A. R. vonLehsten.

3. Individuals:

Mr. R. K. Atkinson, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, N. Y.
 Mr. John H. Benkema, Union Settlement, New York, N. Y.
 Dr. John Brown, Jr., Department of Physical Education, Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y.
 Mr. Albert A. Johnson, Hempstead, N. Y.
 Mr. Carl L. Schrader, Supervisor of Physical Education, State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Louis C. Schroeder, International Committee, Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y.
 Mr. John C. Swank, Lancaster, Pa.
 Mr. C. W. Whitten, Illinois High School Athletic Association, De Kalb, Ill.
 Mr. A. H. Wyman, Director of Welfare Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The presidential address was given by Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., Retired. It will be found on pages 79-86.

Professor Charles W. Kennedy, of Princeton University, spoke on "The Administration of College Athletics." His address is printed on pages 86-99.

Mr. A. A. Stagg, of the University of Chicago, gave the first of four addresses on the Olympic Games of 1924. Three other addresses were given in the afternoon session. All four will be found on pages 99-112 of this report.

The Chairman appointed, as a committee to nominate officers for next year, the following: Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Professor P. R. Carpenter, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; Mr. A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; Mr. Carl P. Schott, Southern California Intercollegiate Conference; Professor F. G. Folsom, University of Colorado; and Dr. C. P. Patterson, University of Texas.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Further reports of the Olympic Games of 1924 were presented by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania, Dr. John Brown, Senior Secretary, International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and Major J. L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference. (See pages 101-112.)

The Treasurer presented his report, audited by Colonel W. A. Alexander of the U. S. Military Academy, showing a balance on hand of \$2716.70. The report was accepted and adopted.

The Secretary presented the report of the Executive Committee. On recommendation of that committee, the following institutions were elected to membership: Boston University, Ohio University, University of Notre Dame, Elon College, Pomona College, Wittenberg College, Niagara University, Howard University, and Susquehanna University. Announcement was made of the resignation from the Association of the Tome School. The Secretary stated that the total membership was now 133 active members, 6 associate members, and 6 allied members consisting of conferences with a membership of 56 individual colleges. The total number of schools and colleges, therefore, that are now connected with the National Collegiate Athletic Association is 195.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee it was voted that no dues should be charged hereafter to allied members nor

to the second division (under the constitution) of associate members,—namely, colleges and universities that are organized for the purpose of conducting mutual competition in sports; provided in both cases that a majority of the constituent members are members also of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee it was voted to re-district the country, for the purposes of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as follows:

First. The New England States.

Second. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.

Third. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.

Fourth. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

Fifth. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.

Sixth. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.

Seventh. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.

Eighth. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

On recommendation of the same committee, it was voted that a committee on the choice of rules committees be appointed by the Executive Committee, to function through the year, this committee to contain a number of men in touch with various sports, their duties being not only to nominate the committees but also to see that a meeting is held at which the chairmen of the several committees shall meet the chairman of the nominating committee and the President of the Association, in order that the chairmen of the rules committees may learn their duties and responsibilities in relation to this organization, especially in the matter of the use of our rules by the various leagues and associations of colleges that conduct different branches of sport.

After the reports of standing and special committees printed below had been received, the Association proceeded to the following:

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A communication from the Football Coaches Association was read as follows, and it was voted to refer the matter to the Executive Committee.

To the National Collegiate Athletic Association:

The American Football Coaches Association in session December 29, 1924, passed the following resolutions:

1. That the National Collegiate Athletic Association recommend to its college and university membership that where it has not already been done these institutions be urged to organize conferences and associations whose purpose shall be to bring about similar competitive conditions.

2. That the American Football Coaches Association respectfully petition the National Collegiate Association to recognize the American Football Coaches Association to the extent of accepting one nominee from the Association to serve as an official member of the National Football Rules Committee, the appointment to be made by the President of the American Football Coaches Association.

J. W. WILCE, *Secretary*,
American Football Coaches Association.

Professor J. P. Richardson of Dartmouth College moved that a special committee of three be appointed by the Executive Committee to investigate the whole question of summer baseball and report at the next annual meeting. The motion was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York, was adopted:

WHEREAS: the Presidents' Committee of Fifty on College Hygiene is concerned with the promotion of instructional hygiene, college student health service, physical training, recreation, and college athletics, and

WHEREAS: that committee has invited the National Collegiate Athletic Association to join in the formation of an interorganization council for the promotion of this program;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: that the president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association be authorized to appoint three members to represent this association on that council.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following were appointed by the President: Dr. Roger Lee, Harvard University, Dr. John Sundwall, University of Michigan, and Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Professor Thomas E. French, Ohio State University; Major J. L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference; Dr. S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia; and Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin College.

EVENING SESSION.

After dinner, at 8.00 p.m., the Association concluded its business at a brief session, at which the following report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted:

ELWOOD S. BROWN.

WHEREAS: the death on March 18, 1924, of Elwood S. Brown, vice president and executive officer of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, of which the National Collegiate Athletic Association is a constituent member, resulted in a severe loss to the cause of amateur athletics and physical training of the youth of the United States, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED: that there be incorporated in the records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association an expression of appreciation of the extraordinary services to humanity rendered by him as physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in this country, the Philippine Islands, France during the World War, and subsequently as executive officer of the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America in South America and the United States. Especially noteworthy is the profound influence his activities had upon the athletic life of the Orient, resulting in the establishment of the Annual Philippine Athletic Carnivals, and the formation of the Far Eastern Games between China, Japan, and the Philippines.

In South America Mr. Brown, as representative of the Young Men's Christian Association and the International Olympic Committee, organized in 1920 the South American Athletic Federation, which conducts athletic games every two years. In April, 1922, he was made the executive officer of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, and from that time up to his death devoted his entire efforts to the purposes of this organization. He believed profoundly in the far-reaching influence of wholesome play and clean athletics, and gave himself, with all the enthusiasm of a warm-hearted personality, to the work of this organization.

In the death of Mr. Brown the struggle to make the best use of athletics for the purpose of developing body, mind, and spirit to a maximum received a severe blow. It is believed, however, that the results achieved and the example set by Elwood S. Brown will prove of lasting benefit to this country.

COLONEL ROBERT M. THOMPSON.

WHEREAS: the National Collegiate Athletic Association is convinced that the conduct of the affairs connected with the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games of 1924 was far in advance of that of other Olympiads, and,

WHEREAS: the credit for this is largely due to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic Association and of the American Olympic Committee, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED: that Colonel Robert M. Thompson be apprised of the feeling of deep appreciation that the colleges have of his arduous, unselfish, and efficient services; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the colleges reiterate to him the belief expressed in a resolution adopted at the Eighteenth Annual Conference held in Atlanta, December, 1923, to the effect that the American Olympic Committee should have full jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games, and to thank him for upholding this principle.

On recommendation of the Nominating Committee, officers for 1925 were chosen. (See page 1 of these *Proceedings*.)

On recommendation of the special committee appointed for the purpose, the Association elected the following:

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1925

Association Football Rules Committee.

J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; Lieut. P. V. H. Weems, U. S. Naval Academy; Capt. F. A. Irving, U. S. Military Academy.

Advisory Committee: W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; M. W. Johnson, President Intercollegiate Soccer Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; M. J. Donahue, Louisiana State University; E. D. Mitchell, University of Michigan; H. J. Huff, Grinnell College; Roy Morrison, Southern Methodist University; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University.

Basket Ball Rules Committee.

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy; H. H. Salmon, Jr., Princeton University; William Chandler, Iowa State College.

Life Member, James Naismith.

Advisory Committee: W. M. Barber, Yale University; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; T. H. Cullen, Dartmouth College; Reynolds Benson, Columbia University; W. H. Hutsell, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; H. J. Sturdy, U. S. Naval Academy; L. T. Bellmont, University of Texas; E. L. Roberts, Brigham Young University; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College.

Football Rules Committee.

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Walter Camp, Yale University; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; F. W. Moore, Harvard University; W. W. Roper, Princeton University; M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State A. & M. College; W. S. Langford, Trinity College; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; H. J. Stegeman, University of Georgia; D. X. Bible, Texas A. & M. College; C. Henry Smith, Colorado University; George Varnell, Spokane, Washington.

Swimming Rules Committee.

F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Frank Sullivan, Princeton University; C. E. Daubert, Iowa State College.

Advisory Committee: G. C. Hazelton, Dartmouth College; J. H. Reilly, Rutgers College; E. J. Manly, University of Illinois; Forrest Fletcher, Washington and Lee University; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University; Henry Ortland, Jr., U. S. Naval Academy; Roy B. Henderson, Texas University; E. Hallings, University of Utah.

Track Rules Committee.

John L. Griffith, Western Conference; H. F. Schulte, University of Nebraska; W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology.

Advisory Committee: George Orton, University of Pennsylvania; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Lieut. Eugene Vidal, U. S. Military Academy; Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas; H. W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; C. S. Edmonson, University of Washington.

Wrestling Rules Committee.

H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University; August Peterson, Columbia University; R. G. Clapp, Nebraska University; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University.

Advisory Committee: W. E. Lewis, Harvard University; Richard Barker, Michigan University; James Arbuthnot, University of Washington; M. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Dr. O. K. Barnes, University of Utah.

Volley Ball Rules Committee.

G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; T. N. Metcalf, Iowa State College.

Boxing Rules Committee.

R. T. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; A. W. Rowe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Commander R. C. Giffen, U. S. Naval Academy; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College; Francis C. Grant, University of Pennsylvania; Col. H. J. Koehler, U. S. Military Academy; and a representative from Yale.

Lacrosse Rules Committee.

R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Commander L. N. McNair, U. S. Naval Academy; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University.

Advisory Committee: C. S. Botsford, Reed College; Capt. E. N. Harmon, U. S. Military Academy.

Ice Hockey Rules Committee.

Alfred Winsor, Harvard University; Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; Rufus Trimble, Columbia University; Eugene Maxwell, Princeton University; George Little, University of Michigan.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR C. W. MENDELL, YALE UNIVERSITY.

Intercollegiate sport in the New England District has been in the happy situation during the past year of gaining comparatively little notoriety. There have been very few outstanding features that created public interest and on the whole this seems to have been a healthy condition. It does not in any way indicate that steady progress has not been made, for there is every indication that nearly all of the colleges in the district have had one of the best years on record.

The dominating idea at present among the New England colleges is that which is generally known as "Athletics for All." There is perhaps less talk about this nowadays, but that is because the ideal has been in a measure realized; steady pressure has been at work and the results have been remarkable. Even before the war, it will be remembered that President Garfield had made public appeal before the N. C. A. A. for this attitude toward athletics, and in a number of the colleges the movement had already started. At the present moment not even the largely technical colleges have less than half the students engaged in some form of competitive sport, and the number in some of the others reaches almost 100 per cent. Of course at the Springfield College such competition is compulsory, but at Wesleyan, Trinity, Williams, and Maine over 90 per cent of the student body are participants, and in the remaining colleges the average is well over 70 per cent. It is clear, I think, that almost the maximum of success in this development has been reached.

The added interest which is shown in competitive sport might readily lead on the one hand to commercialization of sport and on the other to proselyting in the preparatory and high schools. So far as can be found none of the New England colleges feel that there has been any actual commercialization of sport in their own institutions. There have been enormous crowds at very many of the games, but the games have been played almost always

on college grounds and the attendance is largely from alumni. There is much greater pressure for admission than can be met. Commercialization would also show in the schedule making, and it has not developed there. Most of the New England colleges are opposed to distant intersectional games, although Dartmouth is to go to Chicago next year. On the whole, the use of college players for such games as that held in Cleveland between east and west to help build the municipal stadium is looked on with disfavor. There is a feeling that this is a form of commercialization in spite of the commendable purpose behind it.

With regard to proselyting, the situation seems to be no worse than it has been in the past, and probably a good bit better. The one sure method of eliminating it is already spreading. This method is to establish so frank and cordial an understanding between all the colleges that any rumor or information which comes to one about proselyting by another can be passed on immediately without fear of hurting the feelings of the other university. In fact, it should be morally compulsory to pass on such information, and the only cause for hurt feelings should be the hesitation on the part of any institution to help out in this way. This situation is already guaranteed in some degree in the district by groups of institutions intimately cooperating with each other.

The extension of athletics to a large proportion of the undergraduate bodies has not resulted in any fatalities or serious accidents in this district. No fatalities and almost no serious injuries are reported.

One of the very interesting situations is that reported by Dartmouth, where the scholastic standing of the men on the football squad averages distinctly better than that of the college at large. This is true to a certain extent in the other sports also. At Yale the same phenomenon has been shown by investigation, especially in the crew squad, and in all cases the average of men engaged in athletics is at least as high as that of the college as a whole. I believe that the same is true of many of the other institutions. When we have reached the ideal, the athletes should never average lower in their scholastic stand than the non-athletes and normally should run higher.

There has been great improvement in the furnishing of facilities for general athletics during the past year throughout New England. Worcester is putting in two fields and flood lights. Brown is vastly extending its general facilities, and the Brown undertaking is of particular interest because of the cooperation of the other universities to help make it possible. Next year Harvard, Dartmouth, and Yale will all play at Providence, smashing traditions of long standing for a thoroughly worth-while purpose. The University of Maine has now a huge indoor field, making possible play in the winter time. Yale has completed a field house with

lockers and shower facilities for every undergraduate, and has a university golf course nearly done.

The Springfield Y. M. C. A. College has been devising an interesting series of tests for athletes, especially in football, to determine the general improvement intellectually as well as physically resulting from practice. These have been published and should be of considerable value.

Further progress has been made in the direction of making the coaches all-year-round members of the university staff, whether or not they become actual members of the faculty. The situation with regard to compulsory gymnasium work is practically unchanged. Three colleges require four years, three colleges three years, five colleges two years, and seven colleges one year. Others have not reported.

The New England College Conference on Athletics, formed in 1923, has been working to the entire satisfaction of the member colleges. The pessimists who felt that the program adopted at the beginning could not be carried out have proven bad prophets. Real success has been attained.

On the whole we can report a reasonably sound condition with progress still continuing.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR H. N. LENDALL, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY.

There are thirty-three of the colleges and universities located in the Second District that are affiliated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The status of athletic activity in these institutions, if compared with that of a year ago, would probably show few important changes so far as methods and policies of administration are concerned. There is an earnest desire on the part of college faculties to maintain athletics on a clean basis, to encourage participation for the moral and physical benefits to be gained, and to conform to the principles advocated by this Association.

During the past year public and student interest in athletic sports throughout the country has reached a degree of enthusiasm never before equaled. This condition has been strongly reflected in this district, particularly in the larger institutions and those situated near the large cities. At Pennsylvania the total attendance at football games during the season just closed has been nearly four hundred thousand people. This number has been equaled in New York City, and there has been a corresponding increase at all college games. As a result, receipts have been

greatly in excess of any previous year, and large profits have been realized. This condition brings the commercial side of athletics very much to the front, and by many the situation is viewed with considerable apprehension as to the future of intercollegiate football.

In most instances there is a very decided commercial tinge in the scheduling of intercollegiate contests on non-collegiate grounds. New York City has two baseball parks where many college football games have been played in the past, and schedules are now published for the season of 1925. Such games are entirely out of keeping with college traditions, and when, as is often the case, none of the students of the institutions represented by the competing teams are present, they are even devoid of any college atmosphere. About the only reason for such games is to make money, and they are little removed from professional athletics.

Opinion throughout this district as to the danger of commercialism in intercollegiate athletics is divided. In northern and central New York State, and among many of the smaller colleges of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, there seems to be little to fear, as attendance at games is not large and profits are small. On the other hand, conditions in the institutions in southern New York, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania are more or less as stated in the following excerpt from a letter recently received from one of them:

"There has been a remarkable revival of interest, both among the public and the students, in athletic competitions, and our receipts this year have been greatly in excess of any previous year. This makes it more and more difficult to prevent the commercial side of athletics from dominating the educational possibilities. Everything is sacrificed to the amusement side of a sport, and this will need the most careful kind of study and action if it is to be kept in place."

Very little is being done at the present time to solve the problem of commercialism in those institutions where it exists. One reason is that in a majority of colleges and universities intercollegiate athletics are entirely separated from intramural sports and general physical training and are under the management of councils of athletic control. These councils are financially responsible, and arrange schedules and other business details subject only to partial faculty control. In view of the fact that, with the exception of football, all sports are for the most part operated at a loss, large profits from football games are welcome and desired.

Possible solutions to the problem are offered in replies received from a circular letter sent throughout the Second District, and from the experience of a limited number of colleges elsewhere, as follows:

1. The incorporation of intercollegiate athletics as a part of the department of physical education under direct supervision of the faculty.

2. The assumption of all financial responsibility by the institution.

3. The elimination of intersectional contests.

4. The arranging of schedules with colleges of equal strength and, as far as possible, such as are in geographical proximity.

5. The reduction of guarantees to an amount sufficient only to cover the expenses of the game and the elimination of charges for admission.

While these suggestions may be radical in some ways, they are undoubtedly of value, and would aid greatly in the development of sport for the sake of the game, the general welfare of the students, and for proper correlation with our educational program and ideals.

Physical training is compulsory at most of the institutions located in the Second District. The length of time varies, but it is most general to require such courses during the first two years. The character of the work is in accordance with the facilities and equipment. Greater stress is being placed on the playing of games, and the work of departments of physical education is being spread over a much greater field than in the past.

The following table gives some figures regarding the participation of students in athletics, and is indicative of the general interest and expansion.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Per cent of enrollment in sports*</i>	<i>Approximate area of land for athletics</i>
Cornell University	75	70 acres
University of Pennsylvania	25	10 acres
Princeton	90	41 acres
Swarthmore	80	—
Rutgers	40	10 acres
Hamilton	33	—
Penn. State	80	70 acres
Lehigh	40	—

* Includes intercollegiate and intramural sports.

There has been experienced the same growth of interest in athletics among the secondary and high schools of this district as in the colleges. This has been due partly to general interest in sports, to the recognition on the part of state and municipal authorities of the educational value of athletics, and in a measure to the coöperation given by the colleges and universities. Inter-scholastic meets in various sports are held by many institutions, and it is through these mainly that the ideals and value of clean athletics and sportsmanship are inculcated in the minds of this younger group.

Through correspondence with members of the N. C. A. A. in

this district, opinion has been asked as to the desirability for this Association to establish relations with the secondary and high schools for the purpose of better control and direction of their athletic activities. This opinion can be best expressed by quoting several of the replies:

Major W. A. Copthorne, U. S. Military Academy.

"It is considered desirable for the N. C. A. A. to establish relations with the secondary and high schools for the purpose of better control and direction of their athletic activities."

Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.

"There is no apparent need in this section of the N. C. A. A. establishing a relationship with secondary colleges and high schools with the idea of exercising any control and taking over their activities. The New York State Public High School Athletic Association has an excellent organization and athletic activities therein are being conducted in a good spirit. For the National Collegiate Athletic Association to interfere in any way would, I believe, be a misfortune not only to the school organization but to the National Collegiate Athletic Association."

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College.

"The control and direction of secondary and high school athletics is an excellent idea. Personally, I have long felt the need of just this sort of thing and the National Collegiate Association can best do it. However, it would require more organization than they have at present."

Hugo Bezdek, Penn. State College.

"It seems to me the secondary and high schools are working out their problems in good shape. I have noticed a vast improvement in the last ten years along all lines. I would hesitate to suggest an interference."

James A. Babbitt, Haverford College.

"Relationship with the secondary and high schools is desirable. I think it should only be a relationship rather than a direction."

Mention should be made of the third annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference held at Philadelphia on Saturday, December 13. This organization, although young, is working slowly and surely, and bids fair to exert considerable influence in the future. Professor C. W. Savage of Oberlin College addressed the meeting on "Faculty Control of

Athletics," followed by an interesting discussion in which a large number of those present took part. At the morning session the committee on games reported the forming of a tennis league among the members of the Conference, and that tournaments had been conducted during the past season. The final play-off was held at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. It is planned to take up basket ball and soccer and to arrange a series of contests for the season of 1925-1926.

The moral tone of athletics throughout the Second District as to the freshman rule is increasing and the migratory athlete is becoming more and more unpopular. Proselyting is decreasing, but is at present the worst of the evils. The great problem here, as everywhere, is to promote athletics and athletic competition to a degree that will give outdoor recreation and exercise to a maximum number of students, promote healthful and friendly relations between colleges, and still be in proper amount and compatible as to the college curriculum and our educational ideals.

THIRD DISTRICT.

DIRECTOR H. C. BYRD, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

Many of the colleges and universities in the Third District are members of the Southern Conference, and a report from the Third District might in some measure be duplicated by the report from the Fourth District. Especially is this true as it relates to eligibility and general athletic management, because under the Southern Conference regulations these are practically the same in all institutions that are conference members. These eligibility rules, it may be said in passing, are probably the strictest upheld by any group of institutions in the country. However, for the purpose of this report, the information herewith will be confined to a brief statement of conditions as they are generally found in the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

Generally speaking, the institutions in the Third District have experienced the great wave of athletic interest that seems to be prevalent everywhere. Attendance at all kinds of athletic contests, with the exception of baseball, has increased, student participation in athletics has been greatly enhanced, and general public interest, accompanied by a natural increase in newspaper publicity, has been noted.

In order to obtain facts from each institution so that the whole might be summarized into a report, your representative addressed a communication to the head of athletics in each institution in the Third District, with the request that certain specific information be provided. One question on which particular stress was laid

asked the extent of physical training and athletics in general among the students. The information gleaned from answers to this question showed such a remarkably satisfactory state of affairs that it is worthy of more than passing comment. Replies indicate that more than 90 per cent of all students enrolled in the colleges and universities of the Third District are engaged in some form of physical training, either in mass athletics, intramural sports, or intercollegiate athletics. It is believed that this is a record not surpassed by any other group of institutions. In many of the schools those taking part in some form of physical exercise numbered just 100 per cent of the total. One or two of the schools are not so far advanced in this particular, but indicate that they are making rapid strides.

It is not believed that the so-called commercial and possibly discordant student interest problems are in any way vexatious so far as the Third District is concerned. The receipts from football and other athletics are not of such size as to be a real problem. In fact, it is difficult in practically all of the institutions to make both ends meet in carrying out the broad programs that are attempted.

There is a greater tendency with each passing year to discontinue playing games on neutral fields, and it is only a question of a little while before anything other than home-and-home schedules will be arranged.

There is close relationship between the secondary schools and the colleges and universities through the scholastic organizations which are organized to promote these relationships, and to establish high standards in the conduct of all educational activities.

So far as the representative of the Third District has been able to learn, there has been no fatality and no serious injury of any kind in any branch of athletics.

There seems to be no special discontent over the rules of any sport, except that some suggestions have been made regarding football. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the kick-off rule should be changed so that the ball would be kicked again from the 40-yard line rather than from the middle of the field. Also there seems to be a decided feeling that a 5-yard penalty against a defensive team should not carry with it a first down as well as the distance penalty.

It seems, in order to give credit where credit is due, that it is especially worth while to mention that the University of North Carolina has developed its system of intramural athletics to a state of greater efficiency than any of the other institutions, although several other institutions are rapidly approaching a point where they should be able to equal the record made by North Carolina. Excluding all other forms of physical exercise, it is a matter of record that 60 per cent of the students at the Univer-

sity of North Carolina during the past year took part in regularly scheduled intramural games, and probably a much larger percentage than this were engaged in practice for the teams which took part in these contests.

Here are the ways in which the institutions in the Third District are reaching their students with some form of physical drill:

Intercollegiate athletics.

Intramural athletics.

Military drill with its attendant mass exercises.

Regularly scheduled classes in gymnastic work.

It would probably not be appropriate to close this report without quoting a statement made by a prominent official in regard to the spirit which animates the men who take part in athletics in this district. The following is an excerpt from an article which appeared in the *Washington Evening Star* as a statement made by Paul P. Magoffin, generally regarded as the most competent football official in the South:

"It seems to me that I have never worked through a season in South Atlantic football in which I have seen so many examples of sportsmanship, and such a generally good spirit among players," Magoffin said. "Victories and defeats alike have been taken by coaches and players almost as a matter of course and with good feeling. It is my belief that no other section of the country offers so many big games in which the spirit between teams is so excellent, and in which is shown such generally good sportsmanship."

"I believe that football is on a higher plane in the South Atlantic section than in any other section of the country," he continued. "The teams are well coached and the players are splendid sportsmen, and about the only particular in which, it seems to me, teams in this section fall down in comparison with teams of some other sections is in the quality of material that enters freshman classes. The high schools of this part of the country do not furnish the universities and colleges with as mature or as well developed men as do high schools of some other sections. Given the same kind of material, I believe that South Atlantic football would hold its own anywhere."

"It has been my fortune during the past season to come in contact with every coach in the section, and I have observed with pleasure the fine influences which they exert on their teams. That has been reflected in the attitude of the men on the field, and in no small measure is responsible for the excellent spirit displayed between the teams, even when playing under high tension."

To sum up the athletic situation in the Third District, one can truthfully say that from every point of view it is highly satisfactory.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

DR. S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

It is a difficult matter to find interesting material for a 1924 report, as I made a rather exhaustive survey of athletic conditions in this district last year.

To those of us from the South who have attended from year to year the meetings of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, it was particularly gratifying that the meeting in Atlanta was so successful. Secretary Nicolson at the close of the meeting made the statement that the attendance and the number of new members were greater than at any previous meeting. These two facts justify the wisdom of the Executive Committee in selecting Atlanta.

It is my opinion that the National Collegiate Athletic Association will exert a more powerful influence if it will adopt the policy of meeting more often in the various sections of the United States. Those of us who are vitally interested in its welfare will go anywhere to attend the meetings. Give the local men an opportunity of getting both the local and the national viewpoint of athletics.

The Southern Conference.

The dominant force in athletics in the Fourth District is the Southern Conference. It is an organization of twenty-two athletically and scholastically related institutions. Its rules and regulations are mandatory and are rigidly enforced. A spirit of cooperation exists among the members, and each member is striving "to establish and to preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play."

It may be asked, For what does the Southern Conference stand? It endeavors to administer athletic contests in accord with the law of amateurism, and the principles of amateur sports. It demands that a majority of the athletic council in each institution shall be members of the faculty. This is a great step forward, for it has put greater responsibility upon a number of the faculty rather than upon one man, and it has developed a number of faculty men who are now in intimate and sympathetic touch with the student body. It enforces the one-year residence rule; that is, no student may participate in an intercollegiate contest until he has been in residence twelve months from date of registration. It enforces the migrant rule, and defines a migrant to be a student who has participated in an intercollegiate contest as a member either of the varsity team or the freshman team. No migrant student can ever play on the team of a Conference institution, no matter how long he may remain in college. The

Conference limits participation to three years, and defines participation to be one game or any part of a game. It demands that no student be allowed to play who is delinquent in studies. These are a few of the fundamental principles of the Southern Conference.

Summer Baseball.

Perhaps no phase of intercollegiate athletics has given us more trouble and serious embarrassment than the question of summer baseball. What is the best plan to follow? If the wise plan has ever been suggested, we are still in doubt. We have tried many plans. We now feel that we have a very satisfactory plan in the Conference—one that can be and is enforced. Try it before you pass judgment.

"No student in any Conference institution shall participate as a member of any summer baseball team without the consent of his Faculty Chairman of Athletics; and such player when given permission to play on such team shall submit at the re-opening of college to his Faculty Chairman of Athletics a certified statement that he has not received pecuniary compensation therefor.

"No student shall be eligible to play on a college team in an intercollegiate contest if he has played on a summer baseball team which played more than three games a week while he was a member of it.

"To the list of professional teams thus prescribed shall be added all the teams in any state which the Conference institutions of such states declare professional and from which they debar their own players. In the event said Conference institutions cannot agree on prescribed teams, the Executive Committee shall have the power to decide the issue and the action of the Committee shall be final."

In 1923 the executive committee declared ineligible a large number of outstanding athletes on Conference teams; in 1924 the Committee had occasion to declare only a very small number ineligible. Students in Conference institutions realize fully that the rules and regulations will be enforced.

It is difficult to find teams that do not play more than three games a week. If a student plays on such a team he is automatically disqualified. In this case we do not have to establish the fact that he did or did not receive compensation.

We do not say this rule will solve all the problems of summer baseball, but we say that it has helped us to solve the problem in a very satisfactory manner. We think we have the problem in hand. We wish we could say that we had solved it.

Other Athletic Associations.

While the Southern Conference is the great force in athletics in this district, there are other splendid athletic associations in this district that are doing their full duty in lifting intercollegiate athletics to higher and higher levels. Next in influence is the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, composed of twenty or more athletically and scholastically related colleges. This association has nearly the same rules and regulations as the Southern Conference. It enforces the freshman rule, the three years of intercollegiate participation, the migrant rule, and the scholastic requirements.

It is seen from these facts that the athletic situation in this district is in good condition. Nearly all the institutions are working under uniform rules, and nearly all belong to an athletic organization that is well managed.

The Southern Conference publishes annually a list of the colleges in this district to which the laws of the Conference apply.

Scholarships.

In reading the reports of the district vice-presidents of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, I am impressed with the fact that scholarships are a serious source of embarrassment everywhere. These scholarships seem to be general. No one section seems to be free from them. All are trying to eliminate them. It is my belief that institutions in the Southern Conference are free from evil scholarships to a very large extent.

There are good and there are bad scholarships, and we must at all times differentiate between the two. Funds available for all students should not be withheld from students simply because they are athletes. Special funds, available for athletes only, are extremely doubtful, to express it mildly. No institution, so far as I know, is free from scholarships of a doubtful nature. I know there are many that hold up their hands and declare positively they have none, but nevertheless the scholarships exist. The trouble is that we have different conceptions of what constitutes a scholarship.

We need a free and frank discussion of this matter. Year by year we have had to define many words so that we could have uniformity of action. We have had to define "college," "participation," "intercollegiate contest," etc. Until we define the word "scholarship" accurately we shall continue to have trouble. This word should have the same meaning in every section of our country. We must go even further. We must have a uniform method of determining who holds scholarships, good and bad. It is immaterial whether we adopt the honor system or not, we must have the same machinery, uniform in every detail.

Now if we can define the word "scholarship" so that we all understand exactly what it means, and if we can adopt the same machinery for determining who holds these scholarships, then we can make real progress. The Southern Conference has adopted this rule:

"No student shall be allowed to participate in any intercollegiate contest who holds for more than one year any scholarship, cadetship, or fellowship involving financial benefit, unless the fact of his holding such scholarship, cadetship, or fellowship be published in the catalogue or other similar official publication of the institution in question."

Commercialism.

In discussing intercollegiate athletics, particularly football, men too frequently make the statement that the good old days of amateur sports have had their day and in their place have come commercialized college sports. Care should be taken in the indiscriminate use of this word. It must be borne in mind that sports are not commercialized merely because of large crowds and enormous gate receipts. It is the use made of the gate receipts.

I am frank to admit that it would be impossible under present conditions to conduct an athletic program in our Conference institutions without the gate receipts from football contests. It is from these receipts that we are able to have baseball, basket ball, track, tennis, golf, and all other minor sports. Our legislatures have not made sufficiently great appropriations to maintain intercollegiate athletics, intramural sports, and physical training.

We are criticized because we too often play our football games in large cities. The demand is that we play these games on the college campus. Every college contest should be played on the college campus. That is the ideal plan and it is what we are trying to do at the earliest possible moment. Until we have adequate equipment on the campus this cannot be done. As long as we are dependent upon football gate receipts with which to conduct our whole athletic program—intercollegiate athletics, intramural sports, and physical training—just so long must we play our games in cities. It is not commercialism, it is necessity. Let the colleges furnish the funds and the games will be played on the campus.

Playing contests in large cities away from the campus and receiving large gate receipts cannot help but arouse public anxiety and apprehension as to the outcome. "Rightly used and managed these alleged evils offer the universities the largest opportunities for the future development of athletics and the education of the public to the finest ideals in sports."

Conference Board of Officials.

The Southern Conference at its annual meeting in New Orleans established a Conference Board of Football Officials modeled after the Central Board of Officials. It will attempt to have the same five purposes: (a) To act as a clearing house for selecting officials; (b) to raise the standards of officiating; (c) to make the officials the honor guests of the institutions competing; (d) to give the Board authority to appoint neutral officials; and (e) to fix the price for officiating.

Athletic Activities.

Football continues to be the most popular sport in this district. The colleges are building stadiums very rapidly. While the football crowds in this district are by no means as large as they are in other sections, yet there is a steady increase from year to year. Baseball is not nearly so popular as it was ten years ago. Perhaps this is largely due to the growing popularity of professional baseball. Basket ball is increasing yearly in interest. This is perhaps due to the Conference Basket Ball Tournament and to the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Basket Ball Tournament. Great interest has developed in track in the past five years. The Invitation Relay Races held by the Georgia School of Technology annually will continue to grow in interest and will continue to stimulate interest in track athletics in this district.

Accredited High Schools.

In this district the accredited high schools of the public school system have formed strong athletic associations under capable leaders. They have excellent rules and regulations. So far as I can learn these rules are enforced. It is an encouraging sign to see these young athletes organized in this manner. It indicates a brighter day for athletics.

Conclusion.

Athletic conditions are improving each year in this district. We still have many problems to solve, but we will solve them in time. The outlook is very encouraging. Sportsmanlike conduct is the rule and not the exception. We believe that conditions in this district compare favorably with conditions in other districts. We are proud of the progress we have made. It only takes time, patience, and courage.

Conditions are hopeful and conditions will improve rapidly, if we but follow the suggestions made by the distinguished president

of this Association: "I cannot forbear repeating what I have so often said to you, that the amateur law can be enforced efficiently and athletics fitted into the general program of education if faculties will exercise the proper amount of direction and control, and athletically related institutions will combine into administrative groups. When this is done many evils that trouble us will disappear. The college that does not live up to the law, that has not accepted standards of eligibility, will find itself ostracized in amateur sports. Under present conditions such institutions may not be able to make satisfactory schedules with local colleges that are organized on high standards, but can get games in other sections, and very frequently very lucrative at that. You who were fortunate enough to attend the Conference dinner last December must remember the striking remarks of Mr. Yost on the seriousness of this, and the advice he gave to the prominent colleges to scrutinize their playing schedules with care, lest they become a party to the giving of substantial support to colleges that have no real amateur standing."

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR THOMAS E. FRENCH, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

In the Fifth District, under the influence of the Western Conference, the policies governing intercollegiate competition are so well established that no changes of importance have been made during the past year. Practically all the colleges in this district are members of sectional conferences whose rules follow very closely those of the Western Conference, and the principle of faculty control, rigid scholastic and amateur eligibility requirements, one year residence, etc., are uniformly enforced.

The rules of play published by the Association are in general use through the district. The National Collegiate swimming rules were adopted by the Western Conference at its December meeting this year.

In most of the colleges in the district there is compulsory physical training for one year. Some have more, *e. g.*, the University of Chicago requires three years, and beginning next year the University of Illinois will require four years of physical education.

Last year's report made a brief reference to the growth of intramural athletics. As the Fifth District is the unquestioned leader in this work, further reference may be of interest to the Association.

Intramural athletics are conducted in this section as distinctly team or individual competition, as distinguished from mass athletics of the Army type. Another distinction from student mass participation as organized at some places is that these departments are not conducted with any thought of "feeding the Varsity," or developing material for intercollegiate competition. The Varsity coaches have no contact with the work, and there is no attempt to recruit from intramural teams. Indeed, on the other hand, there has on occasion been complaint from the coaches that men of Varsity caliber have become so keenly interested in intramural competition that they do not come out for the teams, as Varsity men are barred from the intramurals.

Each of the Conference institutions has a full-time director of intramural athletics, assisted by clerical help and a staff of student managers. From twelve to twenty-three different sports are scheduled and supervised, leagues organized, officials assigned, and equipment provided. Compared to the amounts spent on intercollegiate sports, the budgets for intramural expenses are comparatively small. Ohio is spending this year \$13,000; Minnesota, \$11,000; Michigan, \$10,500; and others from \$7000 down to \$3500. As to what can be done with such appropriations, Ohio may be taken as an example. Two hundred and fifty regularly organized basket ball teams started to play their scheduled games this month. Last spring in baseball ninety-four teams played through the season, while two thousand men competed in track athletics. Altogether, including names counted twice, there were last year 14,829 participants in nineteen different sports. Seventy-seven per cent of the total enrollment of men took part in intramural athletics. In March each year for the past ten years an indoor festival has been held. Last year there were 2400 entries, and an attendance of 4500 paid admissions.

These figures from one university are given simply as a typical illustration of the extent to which intramural activity is organized in the Middle West.

Each state in this district has a state high school athletic organization, and several have paid secretaries giving full time to the business of assisting the schools of the state. An interesting work in coöperation was started last year when Commissioner Griffith called a joint conference with these state high school representatives and the directors of the Western Conference. The problems of college and high school are closely related, and the discussions at this joint meeting were valuable to both. Questions such as evidences of college proselyting, high school tournaments conducted by colleges, etc., were taken up. For example, the objection of the high school authorities to the giving of valuable prizes, such as gold watches, in these tournaments was expressed, and the college directors voted that no more prizes of this type

were to be allowed in the Conference. This meeting proved so successful that it was enlarged the following year to include the directors of the Missouri Valley Conference and high school representatives from states west of the Mississippi. It was brought out at this meeting that many of the difficulties confronting the high schools come from the smaller colleges, and it was agreed that next year men from the local conferences in this section of the country should be invited to attend. At this time there will again be taken up the question of the colleges exploiting high school teams by instituting tournaments and meets, not only sectional and state-wide but even attempts to be national in extent, without regard to the effect on the high school groups.

It may well be recognized by the members of the N. C. A. A. that in such joint conferences of high school and college groups there lies an important opportunity for progress in the regulation, management, and control of athletic activities.

This Association might sponsor this, or at least suggest to the different districts the desirability of organizing such meetings where the colleges could from their experience assist the high schools with their problems and would, in turn, receive much in information and good will.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

DEAN S. W. BEYER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The Sixth District includes the Missouri Valley Conference States and the Dakotas, with well over one hundred colleges and universities. Physical education and athletics are fostered by almost every college and university in the district.

Physical education, including athletics, is a required subject in practically all of the larger, and many of the smaller, institutions of the district. The amount of work is in general two clock hours per week for two years, and it may or may not carry credit. In one large institution military may be taken in place of physical education, while in several institutions where military is compulsory, athletics may be accepted in lieu of a limited amount of work in the military department. There is a tendency to articulate the work in the two departments in a way helpful both to the departments concerned and to the student. A few institutions maintain departments of hygiene or student health service in addition to physical education and military. The work of the three departments, in order to be effective, must be closely correlated. There is a tendency to put hygiene and physical education under one responsible head.

Intramural sports are making progress in the Missouri Valley. The work is not as closely supervised as it should be owing to insufficient number of instructors. College and university administrators favor intramural sports. The public not only thinks in terms of winning teams in intercollegiate athletics, but rates institutions accordingly. Funds are not available generally to satisfy both demands, and in too many cases intramural sports are neglected. A partial census of the district shows that more than fifty per cent of all male students participate in some sport during the year,—a conservative estimate.

Interest in intercollegiate sports is evidenced by the record-breaking attendance at the leading football games during the season just closed. The ticket demand, in many instances, far exceeded field accommodations. Stadium building, present or prospective, is the order of the day. Gymnasiums must be enlarged or be replaced by larger and better buildings. Increased interest in athletic sports is encouraging, almost compelling, many colleges and universities to undertake extensive and expensive improvements which can be ill afforded at this time from the regular funds of the institution.

The commonest way of raising money for bettering and extending athletic facilities is the well-known "Stadium Drive," in many instances designated "Memorial," in honor of those who made the "supreme sacrifice" during the World War. Interest in athletics which promotes plant betterment and the strengthening of staffs in hygiene and physical education is commendable. Interest which centers on the winning of this or that particular contest or the amount of the gate receipts is another story.

Competition in stadium building generally results in athletic governing bodies incurring large indebtedness. This indebtedness can be removed only by subscriptions and increased gate receipts. Both subscriptions and gate receipts depend on winning teams. The emphasis is, therefore, on the *win*. In the minds of many people ability to win depends on the number of star high school athletes which can be secured. A director of one of the leading educational institutions in the Missouri Valley asked if one of his duties was "to go out and get athletes." Competition in "getting high school athletes is as keen as in the building of stadia. The general public, too many of the alumni, some of the students, and even a few faculty members appear to hold the staff in physical education jointly and severally responsible for securing good athletic timber for the various athletic teams, and believe that any staff member who does not spend a considerable portion of his time and energy in recruiting is not doing his full duty. Activity in this direction is condoned, or even justified, on the grounds that every institution eminent in intercollegiate sports is doing that very thing and, furthermore, that educational institutions outside

of the state will capture all of the star high school athletes unless the local institutions get busy. Recruiting is a real problem in the Middle West and deserves the earnest consideration of the most thoughtful educator.

The high schools are fully organized and are doing good work in the establishment and maintenance of high ideals in scholarship and sportsmanship. There is no obvious movement on their part to discourage recruiting. All high school organizations are based on full faculty control. The N. C. A. A. might be able to reduce recruiting by establishing contacts with the officials of the high school organizations.

The rules of play for the various sports formulated by the N. C. A. A. appear to be satisfactory. Only minor changes have been suggested. Wrestling is viewed with favor in most of the colleges and many of the high schools of the Middle West and the rules formulated by the wrestling committee of this Association should be printed at the earliest possible date.

No fatalities in collegiate football have been reported, and the number of serious injuries has been unusually small. Three deaths have been reported in high school contests. The higher mortality rate in the high schools is to be expected for the reason that few of the hundreds of high schools have competent trainers and medical supervision.

The Sixth District appears to be completely saturated with professional football. Industrial concerns, and some towns, maintain teams recruited almost wholly from men who have had college experience. Men in college are subjected to large financial inducements to play on professional teams. Drastic action is necessary for the protection of the greatest of intercollegiate sports.

In conclusion, the Sixth District is fully organized athletically, and academic standards are higher even than the pre-war standards, and are better enforced. Progress in plant building and equipment is the greatest in the history of the Missouri Valley region. These are encouraging symptoms. The building program involves great expense and tends toward commercialism with its attendant evils, which to that extent is undesirable.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

In response to the suggestion of President Pierce, the following statements are made:

First—In military schools of this district, which include our agricultural and mechanical colleges and junior colleges corre-

lated with them, there is compulsory physical training. Likewise in most of the senior colleges in the Southwest Athletic Conference compulsory physical training finds a large place, certainly throughout the freshman and sophomore years. Other schools require such training only sporadically.

Second—More and more time is being given to intramural athletics in the effort to include the entire student body in some form of physical training. Of twenty-five schools in our district answering a question recently submitted to them by your representative, four have a complete system of intramural games, six have no intramural games, and fourteen have the plan partially established. Schools of our section are interested and are working more and more to this end.

Third—There is abundant public and student interest in athletic competitions in practically every part of the Seventh District. There is, however, as yet not much of a problem connected with the commercial feature. Many of our institutions are wrestling with the problem of finances, but from the angle of finding sufficient means and not from the angle of overcommercialization. This year has been the most successful in the southwest from the standpoint of income to the several institutions, but we have not yet reached the place where too much money is causing trouble. Probably the University of Texas is nearer to the facing of this problem than any other institution in the southwest, having just completed the first unit of a stadium and having taken in from the Thanksgiving game around \$70,000. Of course this is a small amount of money compared with other sections, but for us it is the beginning of greater problems which will have to be carefully safeguarded.

Fourth—So far as the secondary and high schools of the state of Texas are concerned, there is splendid organization in the form of an Interscholastic League directed by the University of Texas. The athletics of these schools are carefully supervised by a capable state committee and all forms of eligibility regulations, including scholastic, are enforced. I am not sufficiently acquainted with conditions in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Arizona to speak with any authority, although I know that something is being done along that line in Arkansas and Oklahoma. It is highly desirable that there should be some relationship between the N. C. A. A. and these schools for the purpose of better control and direction of their athletic activities. Two plans seem to be possible:

1. Have a committee of the N. C. A. A., consisting of a representative from each district, which would study this problem as we have been studying the college problem.

2. The other is to suggest to the secondary and high schools of the country the desirability of organizing a national conference for themselves such as this one is for the colleges. Certainly

they need supervision, as some of the most serious problems connected with college athletics find their beginning in the secondary schools. My own preference is that they be connected with the N. C. A. A.

Fifth—The rules of play for the various games formulated by our committees are entirely satisfactory.

Sixth—There have been several serious injuries in this district in college circles, but, so far as I know, no fatalities. However, there have been two or three fatalities in high school football.

Information Gleaned from Various Institutions in the Seventh District:

In preparing material for this report, I sent a series of questions to something over fifty schools in the district, from which twenty-five replies were received. Of these twenty-five schools replying, twenty-two belonged to some conference, either state or district, and practically all of them had full entrance requirements and high scholastic requirements for participating athletes.

In answer to a question as to the method of handling problems of proselyting, professionalism, and commercialism, eleven stated that they had no problem in these matters, and eleven others stated that they undertook to handle the problem as it is handled in the Southwest Conference, mention of which was made by the president of the National Conference in his report for 1922. This is the big problem in each district, if we are going to have clean athletics. A very determined effort has been made in the Southwest Conference, which is composed of the larger institutions in the southwest, to reach a satisfactory solution. While conditions are not perfect, we feel that decided progress has been made, and that practically all of the institutions have the upper hand in controlling the situation.

Our baseball situation has not changed, that is, we still allow the students of practically all of the institutions of the southwest to play summer baseball for money in all organizations that are not connected with the National Association. Such a position is hopelessly inconsistent, but some of the earnest opponents of the present plan are becoming reconciled and seem to feel that it is better to continue along the line of least resistance than to try to stem the tide of false swearing and the accompanying ills. I fear that we cannot change this condition until the same policies begin to make inroads into the realm of other sports, when it may be too late.

As intimated above, many schools find the financial problem more disturbing than any others connected with athletics. Eight of the twenty-five schools responding get some help from the school authorities, but the very large majority must depend almost

entirely upon activity fees from the students and receipts at the gates. It is interesting to note that in most cases the management of finances is in charge of school officials. With the increasing popularity of football, which in practically every case has to take care of other sports, this financial problem will gradually solve itself or will become a more difficult problem of too large receipts. The solution in either case depends in large measure upon the method of management in the given institution.

Many different answers were given to the question: What is your most serious athletic problem? "Too much time and energy spent on football"; "Schedules"; "Finances"; "Competition with schools offering inducements"; "Emphasis on winning"; "Keeping down proselyting"; "Conflict between athletics and school work"; "Playing against non-amateur teams"; "Small number of students reached"; "Keeping men in school and eligible"; "Gambling"; "Too much interruption to the whole school," etc. These answers reflect many local conditions.

In spite of these problems, nineteen of twenty-five schools feel that conditions are improving, two claim they are not improving, and three think they are deteriorating. Various suggestions were offered for improvement: "Fewer games"; "Have a commissioner"; "Home and home exchange of games in all sports"; "Stricter faculty control"; "More coaches and less proselyting"; "More intramural athletics"; "Break up the coaching profession"; "A rule against all transferring"; "Closer cooperation between faculty and students and between schools." Some of these suggestions are quite worth while. In this connection it is interesting to note that nineteen replies reported full faculty control, one does not, and three indicate partial faculty control.

In reply to the question about shortening the number of years of participation to two or even one year, only two favored such a plan as against twenty who opposed it. The question about having regular faculty members as coaches was probably not fully understood. However, nine claimed to have faculty members as coaches, eleven favor the plan, and three oppose it. The thought of the questioner was that, instead of having our present high-salaried coaches, the institutions should place their coaches not only on the professorial salary, but also on the professorial tenure of office, instead of, as at present, making their tenure depend upon their success, and therefore making their success the criterion of their salary, which in the last analysis is the curse of modern athletics.

Signs of the Times:

First—*Sportsmanship.* In the Southwest Athletic Conference, which is the predominating athletic organization in the Seventh District, there has never been as high a standard of sportsman-

ship as has existed during the present year, culminating in the football season this fall. There have been practically no disturbing incidents between any of the institutions in this Conference, while, on the other hand, schools that have been at serious enmity in the past have displayed the best sportsmanship toward each other.

Second—*Equipment*. A distinct advance in equipment is seen throughout the entire district. The most notable illustration was the conception, raising the funds, and completion of the first unit of the concrete stadium within one year at the University of Texas, which, together with some temporary seats, took care of 35,000 people at the Thanksgiving game. Texas Christian University has completed new seating arrangements for football and track with steel bleachers, and both Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and Southern Methodist University are working in the direction of a stadium.

Third—*Needs*. While there is a distinct improvement in sportsmanship in the larger conferences and a distinct advance in equipment, there are still many crying needs and much room for improvement in many directions.

Some of the state athletic associations have not sufficiently stringent regulations against the evils of athletics. Some schools openly acknowledge that they cannot have successful athletics unless they go out after the athletes. One organization in the district, not a state association, refused to incorporate in its revised constitution and by-laws a prohibition against asking athletes to attend their schools.

There is undoubtedly too much emphasis upon the desire to win at any cost. The fault lies as much (if not more) with the public as elsewhere. We need the help of public opinion and the help of the press in formulating public opinion to make athletic conditions what they ought to be in our schools. The reformation must take place not only in the higher conferences, but also in the junior college associations, and especially in the secondary and high schools. It stands to reason that the reformation must be from top to bottom. We cannot hope for the lower schools to observe perfect ethical standards in athletics if the colleges are going to encourage a system of proselyting among the boys of the schools. This condition of affairs requires the best thought and the best moral backing of our college faculties, of the members of the athletic departments, including the directors and coaches, of the student bodies of those colleges, and a distinct determination on the part of all these to create in their own communities, in their local public, a spirit of clean sportsmanship, clean living, and the strictest adherence to regulations against proselyting, commercializing, and professionalizing the youth of our schools and colleges.

A spirit of greater confidence between schools, refusing to ac-

cept mere rumors about untoward conditions in other schools without proof, will do much to establish the best athletic relations, and will be an inspiration to every school to live up to a higher standard.

This feeling of mutual confidence in a given conference can be increased in an ever widening circle by the installation of a commissioner of athletics who will devote his time to a study of problems and to the education of schools and colleges as well as of the public in all athletic matters. Such a plan is in contemplation by the Southwest Conference.

We need to remember that athletics is play, not a business; that it is intended to be an aid to education, not an end in itself; that it is meant to develop initiative on the part of the players instead of making them wholly subservient to the master mind of the coach; that the institution has no right to use athletic teams for promoting the financial interests of the school; that the athletic programs should be designed to meet the needs of the whole student body.

Fourth—*Successes*. Athletic results have been the best in the history of the district. In the Southwest Conference the football championship both last fall and this had to be determined by vote of the Conference, as there were two undefeated teams. The winning basket ball team had a record of not losing a Conference contest. The championship track team was the best in the history of the Conference; they won the medley relay race at the Kansas Relays and took second place in the shot-put and broad jump; they defeated Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical, the Southern champions; they also placed three men for the final Olympics and sent one man to Boston. The Conference champions in tennis were for the second successive year national champions, a new record in intercollegiate tennis.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR F. G. FOLSOM, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference embraces the following members: University of Colorado, Colorado College, Colorado Agricultural College, Colorado School of Mines, University of Denver, University of Utah, Agricultural College of Utah, Montana State College, Brigham Young University, and the University of Wyoming. Western State College and the Colorado State Teachers College are petitioning to be admitted to full membership in the Conference, having been associate members for several years last past.

This Conference was organized in 1909 and includes institutions within the Eighth District, as well as Montana State College, which is outside. It has absolute faculty control of all athletic relations between members, and no games are allowed to be scheduled with any non-member institution, unless it maintains standards approved by this Conference.

An adjuster has for several years selected all officials for football games not agreed upon by competing teams at a certain date. This has eliminated a source of much disagreeable friction.

All the records of the Conference are preserved officially by a Compiler of Records. The librarian of the University of Colorado is acting in this capacity.

For about fifteen years the Conference has sanctioned the playing of summer baseball for pay with teams other than those recognized by the National Commission or classified by it as outlaw organizations. The Conference decided that the conditions of dishonesty and mutual distrust existing where summer baseball was prohibited were infinitely more harmful than any possible injury that could result from allowing those who play summer baseball to participate in our intercollegiate games.

The emphasis has been placed upon maintaining an honest scholastic standard, upon permitting only *bona fide* students on out teams, and upon combating the real evil of the hired and tramp athlete. The scholastic requirements have safeguarded us from undesirables drafted from professional circles.

That the institutions are showing good faith in this matter is shown by the fact of one member losing in one year a captain from its football, baseball, track, and basket ball team because of failure to pass the scholastic requirements of the Conference; these losses did not occur as a result of any protest but were self-imposed by the institution, and the other Conference members were not aware of the fact until after it had happened. Very few protests are made, because the members are honestly endeavoring to live up to the rules.

It is recognized that athletics have a proper place in a well-rounded educational scheme and should be controlled by the faculty (as a part of the physical education department possibly), and not left to irresponsible student management.

The conditions in this district are satisfactory in the main.

NINTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR W. R. LA PORTE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The problem of supervising and enforcing existing regulations in the Ninth District of the Association is a difficult one, chiefly

because of the vast scope of the district geographically. The great distances between institutions and the variety of conditions attending competition create different local problems. The district includes the three states bordering the Pacific Ocean and forming the entire western boundary of the United States—California, Oregon, and Washington—and in addition, the great states of Idaho, Montana, and Nevada. With the exception of Nevada, these states are all represented now in the membership of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the largest athletic organization in the district. This Conference includes the University of Washington, State College of Washington, University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Idaho, University of Montana, University of California, Stanford University, and University of Southern California.

There is also the Northwest Conference, which overlaps the Pacific Coast Conference, including the Pacific Coast members in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, in addition to several other smaller schools. Its rules are almost identical with those of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The Southern California Conference is the strongest organization in the southern part of the district. It includes the California Institute of Technology, Occidental College, Pomona College, the University of California Southern Branch, University of Redlands, and Whittier College. The Southern California Conference maintains very strict regulations and is unusually vigorous in enforcing them. It now maintains the freshman rule, the one-year residence rule, the three-year competition rule, and requires all contestants to be passing in at least twelve hours of their work at the time of any particular contest. The enforcing of this latter rule is made possible by weekly reports from instructors in all member institutions.

The Pacific Coast Conference rules in brief provide that a student, to be eligible for competition, must have presented at least fifteen Carnegie units for entrance; must be enrolled in at least twelve hours of academic work; must have completed satisfactorily at least twenty-four semester hours of academic work; must have passed in at least two-thirds of the normal college curriculum during the last semester of residence; must be carrying satisfactorily one week before the first Conference game at least two-thirds of the normal curriculum of academic work; and may not have on his record total failures exceeding one-fifth of the total number of hours passed in all institutions attended. It should be noted that failures must remain failures on a student's record, while "conditions" count as failures until removed.

The Pacific Coast Conference also maintains the freshman rule, the one-year residence rule, and the three-year competition rule. It further limits the amount of athletic competition to four sepa-

rate academic years. A student is not permitted to compete with outside athletic organizations in any athletic competition during the regular school year, and such competition during summer vacation is permissible only upon the written consent of his athletic committee.

A further effort to raise standards on the part of the California members of the Conference resulted last spring in the formation of a so-called "triangular agreement" between the Universities of California, Stanford, and Southern California. In addition to emphasizing the Pacific Coast Conference rules, this triangular agreement provides that twelve of the fifteen entrance units must be of recommending grade, A or B; and further, that the student must have the principal's recommendation, and must have been in attendance at least one year at the high school from which he graduates. Students unable to conform to these regulations can become eligible only by passing satisfactory examinations, in all subjects offered for entrance, with the College Entrance Examination Board.

A number of modifications and additions have been made to the eligibility code, both in the Pacific Coast Conference and in the Southern California Conference. The Pacific Coast Conference adopted a rule governing scouting for athletes, as follows:

"Scouting by coaches or members of the faculty, or by anyone acting for them, or by members of student organizations, or their representatives, is prohibited. In the application of this rule it is the intention that so-called 'scouting trips' and trips for the principal or incidental purpose of meeting or interviewing athletes shall be forbidden. Complimentary tickets and accommodations shall not be given directly or indirectly to prospective students."

The Southern California Conference, in an effort to meet the same problem, adopted the following regulations:

"Recommended that the practice of offering high school athletes 'inducements' such as scholarships, jobs, loans, money, etc., makes such men professionals if they accept these offers. The Conference colleges agree insofar as it is possible to prevent the offering of such inducements to preparatory school athletes; to discourage the practice of paying expenses of preparatory school athletes to visit the colleges; to discourage all propaganda involving the disparagement of other colleges; and to discourage all scouting for athletes, whether by representatives or organizations of the college, or its alumni. The Conference committee on eligibility shall have the authority to declare ineligible any athlete involved in violation of the above policies or agreements."

The Southern California Conference further adopted a modification of the Yale-Princeton-Harvard athletic agreement covering financial assistance, as follows:

"No man who has ever received any pecuniary reward or its equivalent by reason of his connection with athletics, whether for play, coaching, or acting as teacher in any branch of sport, or engaging therein in any capacity, shall represent his college in any athletic team, except that the committee on eligibility may permit such participation in intercollegiate athletics by men who might technically be disbarred under the letter of the rule, but who in the judgment of the committee have not commercialized their athletic ability or offended against the spirit of the foregoing provision.

"No student shall represent his college on any athletic team who has received from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support money by gift or loan, or the equivalent of money, such as board, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the committee on eligibility on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete.

"Awards or scholarships, prizes, and all loans made by the college shall be approved by a duly authorized officer or committee of the college, and the teams and the names of male recipients of all scholarships and prizes shall be listed and sent to the Conference colleges for the information of the eligibility committee."

The Pacific Coast Conference adopted a further rule applying to transfers from one institution to another to the effect that one so transferring is to be penalized by the loss of one of his three years of varsity competition, in addition to being forced to wait one calendar year after the transfer before being eligible. An effort to establish a rule that transfers should lose their eligibility permanently was lost by a three to five vote.

The Pacific Coast Conference also adopted a very much needed rule governing pledging of high school athletes to college fraternities. This rule reads as follows:

"It is provided that no student who has been pledged to any fraternity or student group before the date of his first registration in college or university shall be eligible for competition on any athletic team of that school with which such fraternity or group is affiliated or connected."

Considerable discussion was given by the Pacific Coast Conference to the question of the amateur standing of swimming super-

visors, playground supervisors, and sport writers, but no definite action was taken on the question.

The Pacific Coast Conference, at its last meeting, again discussed at great length the subject of post season games, with special reference to the annual New Year's Day game in connection with the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, California. While in general disapproving post season games, the Conference has felt that because of climatic conditions and other considerations in the far west, and especially in California, there are many arguments in favor of post season games. The best time of the year for football in California comes after the close of the regular football season, before which time it is too warm for teams to play at their best. A very effective argument in favor of collegiate post season games is the need of something to stem the rapidly growing tide of professional football which threatens to displace amateur sports in some sections.

The Conference season is limited to (and including) the second Saturday after Thanksgiving each year. Any game that is played thereafter is deemed a post season game. The general attitude of the Conference is expressed as follows:

"The Conference is opposed to post season games. If a Conference team shall play post season games it shall do so only at rare intervals, and shall not play any such game when promoted or managed by any association or organization other than the Conference or members of the Conference. Such games shall be played subject to Conference rules of eligibility."

The Conference is not interested in sectional championships or national championships, although it does select a Conference champion. Its action following the last discussion of the post season question resulted in approval of the game between the University of Washington and the U. S. Naval Academy, "provided that the contract for the game shall be made directly between the two institutions, and that the entire management and control of the game be placed in the hands of these two institutions."

Considerable progress has been evidenced in the Ninth District toward uniformity in conduct of sports. The Pacific Coast Conference has adopted a rule relating to competition with other institutions outside of the Conference providing that Conference members play strictly under Conference regulations, and that non-Conference competitors will be requested to conform to the same regulations so far as possible.

The ever present problem of summer baseball has been tackled vigorously by both conferences. On April 7, 1924, a special meeting of representatives of the various California colleges, some

members of the Conferences and some non-members, was called in Los Angeles as the "California State Intercollegiate Baseball Committee." After extensive discussion of the problem this committee passed a resolution that everything possible be done to enforce rigidly the baseball rules of the several conferences of which the various representatives were members. The following recommendation was adopted to submit to the Pacific Coast Conference and the Southern California Conference:

"That a man may not represent any outside organization except during the summer vacation or during a quarter or semester when he had not been registered in his institution, and then only when having obtained the written consent from the faculty athletic representative of his institution. This consent shall be given under the following conditions:

First, that a record of the permit be sent to the secretary of the conference of which that institution is a member;

Second, that permission will not be granted to play on teams which import players from other towns;

Third, that permission will not be granted to play on teams organized for financial gain;

Fourth, that permission will be granted to play on town teams only when the player has *bona fide* employment in that town;

Fifth, in no case is a player to receive remuneration for playing baseball;

Sixth, that committees be appointed, one from the San Francisco District and the other from the Los Angeles District, to submit suggested lists of ineligible teams for reference to the faculty representatives;

Seventh, that the athletic committee or representative granting permission to a man to play summer baseball is under obligation to determine whether or not the man would be professionalizing himself."

The black lists, as recommended by the Committee for the northern and southern sections of the state, were formulated and were used as a basis for the granting of baseball permits during the past summer. The recommendations submitted have not yet, at the time of this writing, been before the Pacific Coast Conference as a body, but will doubtless be considered at the next meeting.

The Southern California Conference has made certain changes in its rules governing summer baseball. For several years they had observed a rule that if a man took part in any sport for pay it would disqualify him in that sport only, thus making it possible for a man to play summer baseball and still be eligible for intercollegiate football. This rule has now been repealed so that if a

man plays baseball for pay he is disqualified for all sports. The following additional rule is also being enforced:

"Conference college students who play on regular organized teams (baseball) are not permitted to play on Conference college baseball teams for one year following such participation. Any team shall be considered as regular and organized if it has a captain or manager, or if it plays more than one game with approximately the same lineup."

A further effort toward uniformity in the conduct of sports in the southern part of the district is evidenced by the organization a few years ago of the Southern California Officials Association. This organization has several objectives. It provides for the appointment of the officials for all athletic games, both interscholastic and intercollegiate, in Southern California. It also conducts a regular weekly meeting of officials and coaches for discussion, analysis, and study of the rules of the particular sport in season. During the last year it has also further extended its scope of activity by conducting regular examinations and tests of officials for the purpose of rating them as to their competitive ability in the capacity of officials. The work of this organization is helping greatly in establishing a better knowledge of the rules and a uniform interpretation of them, and also in providing a better class of officials for the control of competition.

The Pacific Coast Conference has considered at different times the advisability of the selection of an impartial individual to act as arbitrator in the settlement of all problems or disputes connected with the interpretation of Conference rules. Such a plan has not yet been approved, however, and the settlement of disputes at the present time is left in the hands of the president of the Conference, who, upon request from any member, shall submit a ruling to the various Conference members. This ruling is subject to appeal by the members concerned to the advisory committee for final decision. This method works fairly well in the majority of cases, but it occasionally creates an embarrassing situation for the acting president, who may chance to be the official representative of one of the institutions involved in a dispute.

A district of the Amateur Athletic Federation of America was organized last year in the southwest with the hope of coördinating more closely the activities of the various institutions and organizations in the southwest. The movement started off well following the visit of Doctor Brown, and a definite organization was established with regular officers. The opposition of the Amateur Athletic Union became very keen, however, and, because of a seeming lack of follow-up work from the national headquarters, the local organization has been permitted to die down so far as an

activity program is concerned. I think, however, that it has great possibilities and, with the proper encouragement, could do much to promote a closer coöperation between the various institutions in the district. Other branches of the Federation were also established in the central and northern parts of the Ninth District, but none of them seem to be very active at the present time.

No district competitions of any kind have been conducted during the past year. The nearest approach to such activity is the annual track meet of the Pacific Coast Conference which is held usually at one of the colleges of the northwest.

President Pierce has requested special attention to the following points:

1. *The extent of compulsory physical training and athletics in the District.* It is interesting to note that all the states in the Ninth District, with one exception, have compulsory physical education in the public schools. One of the states, California, in addition to the required legislation maintains a state department with a state director and one or two assistants. Throughout the state supervised play activities are emphasized, as is also hygiene instruction. There is extensive provision for teacher training, and a state appropriation for administration and support of the program. The professional teacher-training program in California is developing rapidly. All of the normal schools and state teachers' colleges and several of the leading universities and colleges are building strong professional programs within the regular college curriculum. Special summer courses in teacher training are also helping to solve the need for well-trained teachers to handle the physical training and athletic program. Oregon and Washington are also making a specialty of developing teacher-training courses for the same purpose in the normal schools and universities.

In view of the compulsory physical training program in the public schools it is quite logical that the colleges should maintain a correspondingly strong program. Practically all of the colleges and universities in the district require from two to four years of required activity work. The majority also require comprehensive courses in personal and public hygiene, and increasing emphasis is being placed upon physical and medical examinations as prerequisites for all competition. The colleges are setting the pace in such examinations and efficiency tests, and are being followed closely by the secondary and grammar schools. A number of institutions permit substitution of military training for part of this physical training requirement. Some others require both.

2. *Amount of participation in athletics of the student mass.* The majority of leading institutions in the district are giving a very large place in their program to the organization of intramural activities. I have not been able to secure specific data

as to the percentage of student body participation, but the evidence seems to point to a very general support of the program by the mass of students. The western states are typically "outdoor" states and the climate in the southern section of the district permits outdoor activity practically the year around. This, of course, means an unusually great interest in athletics with a proportionate amount of participation.

3. *Public and student interest in athletic competition and commercial features connected therewith. Are the problems being satisfactorily solved?* The interest of the public and of the student bodies in athletic competition seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds, and the problem of the proper control of athletics is being accentuated in direct proportion to that increase of interest. As an example of the interest of the general public, even the minor games of the University of Southern California in the Coliseum at Los Angeles attract 15,000 or 20,000 spectators, while the important games attract all the way from 30,000 to 70,000. The same spirit is shown in many other parts of the district where games are played in large centers of population. Considering the multiplicity of problems connected with the administration of such a program, this situation is being handled satisfactorily. It is useless to hope that conditions can be made ideal until a large number of college institutions can unite in a common agreement to modify the athletic program as a whole.

4. *Are the secondary and high schools of the district cooperating with the colleges? Is it desirable for the N. C. A. A. to establish relationships with them for the purpose of better control and direction of their athletic activities?* In general, we have found that the secondary schools give very good cooperation. I am inclined to think, however, that it would be highly desirable for the Association to establish some kind of a brother organization among the high schools for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding and a greater degree of cooperation between the colleges and high schools. The problems of the two are closely related and many of the evils in college athletics can probably be traced to lack of proper understanding and unified effort between the administrative officers of the two types of institutions. Moreover, since the high school imitates quite closely the standards set by the college in athletic competition, a closer relationship between the two should bring about beneficial results.

5. *Are the rules of play for the various games formulated by our committees satisfactory?* I have received no criticisms or objections of any serious nature to the rules formulated and, so far as I know, they have been entirely satisfactory.

6. *Have there been any fatalities in your district due to football or other games?* No fatalities have been reported in the district during the past year.

In conclusion, I should like to call attention to a few general problems that seem to be closely related to the progress of physical education and athletic activities in general. Physical education as a profession is developing very rapidly in the west and is taking a most important place in the general program of education. It is being lifted rapidly from its old hiding place in the basement to become one of the recognized corner stones of the educational program. Its recognition as an educational factor rather than a specialized activity promises to result ultimately in a complete reorganization of the objectives of the educational curriculum. Such a realization, however, is dependent upon a great increase in the number of available trained teachers and leaders.

The emphasis upon hygiene and health in connection with the activity program has awakened the public to a new realization of the possibilities of physical education. The public is ready to be convinced more fully of these possibilities. It remains for the leaders in the physical education field to prove to them that athletics and physical training activities in general will contribute definitely to the success of the student while in college or high school, and will prove a vital factor in his success after the completion of his school work. The question is often asked, "Can an athlete be a good student?" Past experience, unfortunately, has often encouraged a negative answer. A proper organization of the program, however, should make it possible for us to say very emphatically that athletics, when properly conducted, will make better students, will develop happier students, will increase efficiency, and will make better citizens. If such a statement cannot be made conscientiously, then athletics do not deserve a big place in the educational curriculum. If the answer can be made in the affirmative, however, it is only fair that an increasing emphasis be placed upon athletic activities and that the educational curriculum be remodeled,—revolutionized, if necessary,—in order to give such activities their "places in the sun" of educational progress.

Some of the future developments in physical education and athletics should bring to us a better technique for diagnosing a student's condition or progress at a given time, to be realized through a comprehensive and scientific program of physical and medical examination. We should also see a much wider participation, approaching 100 per cent, in the organized athletic activities of the school from the elementary grades up through the college. We should see a much larger percentage of time in the daily program devoted to these activities, so that the health needs of the child in the next generation will be so cared for that he will be able to fit successfully into the complex conditions of modern life.

It may be that the twelve month school will be a necessity, with more frequent vacations, more time devoted daily to activity, and

proportionately less time daily to intellectual research. Certainly, we should see more and better teachers of activities. In the average school today, the parent has a right to protest against the too common practice of subjecting children to the dangers of competition under untrained leadership. If our program is to be scientifically sound, we must demand scientifically trained teachers. We should expect to see our colleges follow the lead of the more progressive public schools in requiring a certain amount of time daily throughout the entire college course devoted to some type of physical activity. We should expect that our coaches and teachers of physical education will be so broadly trained that they can take their place without apology on the platform with the most highly trained members of the faculty in their institution. They should also have such a place in the educational curriculum that their tenure of office will not depend upon producing winning teams, but rather upon their ability to teach their subject well and to develop boys and men with proper ideals and the right social viewpoint.

It is possible that the progress toward modifying the athletic program so as to make it an integral part of the educational curriculum can best be promoted through the high schools first, since the high school leader deals more especially with the parent who is always intensely interested in the welfare of the child in school. The college deals largely with the enthusiastic and often thoughtless alumnus whose interest is more particularly centered upon producing winning teams for his Alma Mater than upon the physical development and welfare of the members constituting the team. In this connection a secondary school organization related to the National Collegiate Association might make it possible to accomplish very definite results, at least in the development of a newer and broader conception of the athletic program in the public schools.

Finally, the alumni problem itself no doubt needs very careful scrutiny. The statement that a good alumnus is a dead alumnus is, unfortunately, true in too many cases. A large percentage of the most acute problems in modern athletic administration can be traced to the well-intentioned but poorly directed alumni activities. If possible, this Association should direct its energies toward reducing the hazards connected with athletic competition due to alumni interference. While it is often claimed that colleges cannot control their alumni, it is certainly reasonable to assume that college graduates are amenable to reason, and that a concerted effort on the part of the many institutions included in the membership of this Association might well bring about a great change in the attitude of college alumni the country over.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

I. ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

This has been a most interesting year for your committee on association football or soccer.

First: because the growth and development of soccer interest, especially among the secondary schools, has been such a positive one, and there has been such intense effort on the part of various members of the Association to gain entrance to the Intercollegiate League. While no actual census of the immediate situation has been taken, there is increasing evidence of the popularity of the game and its paramount value in serving the great need for intra- as well as extra-mural general athletic participation.

Secondly: because your committee has responded frankly to the call from various parts of the country to consider the modification and closer adaptation of the rules to the collegiate world. The changes specifically referred to are speeding up the game, increasing accuracy in officiating, affording more opportunity for scoring and fewer tie games, and possibly eliminating certain more distinctive basket ball features in the game.

In furtherance of this, a meeting of the soccer committee and its advisory board was called and met at the invitation of your chairman at the University Club, Philadelphia, February 22, 1924. The members of your committee, and Captain Kane, representing Major C. P. Stearns of the United States Military Academy, met for this discussion. An elaborate group of modification proposals, with basic reasons for change, was presented by Mr. Staley of the University of Illinois, and, after much discussion, it was decided to print in full the various suggestions presented and submit them to the physical education representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to faculty representatives, graduate managers, and soccer coaches of colleges actively playing the game, soccer authorities in various schools, soccer associations, and newspaper representatives. A copy of this circular is appended to this report, to be incorporated in the report or filed with the secretary of this association as seems best. (See Appendix II, p. 119.)

Two hundred copies were issued as a questionnaire, but only twenty-one replies were received. The results, as compiled by the secretary, were as follows:

Proposal No. 1 (Four area division of field) ten of the twenty-one were in favor.

Proposal No. 2 (Substitute kick for throw-in) sixteen of the twenty-one were in favor.

Proposal No. 3 (Modify three opponent off-side ruling) twelve of twenty-one were in favor.

Proposal No. 4 (Fifteen-yard penalty kick distance) fourteen of the twenty-one were in favor.

Proposal No. 5 (Eliminate goal and penalty area) twelve of the twenty-one were in favor.

Proposal No. 6 (Eliminate intention in handling ball) thirteen of the twenty-one were in favor.

Proposal No. 7 (Four 20-minute periods) all were in favor.

Proposal No. 8 (Changing goal keepers' freedom with ball) eight of the twenty-one were in favor.

Proposal No. 9a (Classification of fouls) ten of the twenty-one were in favor.

Proposal No. 9b (Changing scoring system) five of the twenty-one were in favor.

Inasmuch as this response was a meagre one and scarcely representative, the committee issued a general invitation for a conference at the University Club, Philadelphia, December 13, 1924, and representatives were present from Pennsylvania, Yale, Haverford, Penn. State, Amherst, Dartmouth, U. S. Military Academy, U. S. Naval Academy, Intercollegiate League, Private Schools Soccer League, Public Athletic League (Maryland), Girard College, Dupont High School, and others.

The discussion among the twenty-five present was lively and intense, and the meeting lasted for over four hours. One fundamental point was emphasized. This game is an international one, our college men will probably compete in future Olympics, and our Navy representatives play all over the world. The game has thousands of adherents in every important country. It is, therefore, appropriate that any serious changes should first be submitted in suggestion form to the national and international governing boards. However, quoting from the secretary of the committee, who is also editor of the Rules Book, it was felt that "this committee should adopt where necessary and where necessary sanction the following suggestions:

"1. Change the rules to permit of dividing each half into two periods with an interval of one minute, the rules affecting change of ends and kick-off to apply to the new periods.

"2. Change the rules to permit of three substitutions and one resubstitution during a game, instead of two substitutions and one resubstitution as at present in vogue—the change only to be made when the ball is dead, and a free kick to be awarded for an infraction of the rule.

"3. Change the rules to eliminate the matter of 'intention' in the commission of fouls—making all fouls intentional.

"4. Take steps to secure neutral and more efficient referees and linesmen for all important games.

"5. Take steps by way of experimentation to ascertain a more

equitable manner of scoring, particularly as affecting the scoring from field goals and penalty kicks.

"6. Take steps by way of experimentation to ascertain the wisdom of moving the penalty kick mark back to fifteen yards from the goal line, instead of twelve yards as is at present in vogue.

"7. Take steps to ascertain a method of punishing a side which deliberately kicks the ball over the touch lines for the purpose of wasting time.

"8. That Law XVII of the Laws of the Game be reframed to point out its meaning more clearly and to include a definite direction to the referee that a player guilty of tripping, striking, jumping, pushing, violent or dangerous charging, or unnecessary roughness shall be sent from the field on a second offense."

Your committee feels that steps should be taken to increase existing or form new sectional championship leagues to include aspirant colleges; that its rules committee could be advantageously enlarged; that it should work out the problem of more efficient and effective games officiating.

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman.

II. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The basket ball committee continues to work in harmony with committees representing the A. A. U. and Y. M. C. A. Because the committee's activities are merged with those of the joint basket ball committee to the mutual benefit of the three organizations, this report necessarily deals with the work of that larger committee.

The annual meeting of the joint basket ball committee was held last April in New York City, the sessions extending over a period of three days. During this time meetings were held by the officials committee, attended by a large group of delegates from the various chartered boards of approved officials.

The sessions of the joint committee for the revision of the basket ball rules were attended by every member of the committee, several delegates from the officials organization also coming in as invited guests. The testimony of those present supplemented by the returns from the committee's questionnaire indicated general satisfaction with the rules as printed last year. There were no radical changes made, though some rewordings and reconstructions seemed necessary for clarification.

In this connection your chairman wishes to express his own and the committee's satisfaction with, and appreciation of, the most excellent work done by Mr. Tower, editor of the *Guide* and codifier of the rules. The present excellent condition of the text of the rules as to arrangement, wording, and clearness speaks for Mr. Tower's ability.

While it is recognized that the game of basket ball still offers problems to be solved eventually through changes in the rules, it is also recognized that the game each year makes new and pleasing records, which reflect satisfactory conditions as to the rules and their administration. Consequently it is the purpose of your committee to move slowly in the matter of changes, to experiment with suggested changes before they are made, and not after, and thus, if possible, to avoid the confusion which arises from frequent revisions of the playing code. In this connection it should be stated that your committee feels it has kept in close touch with the basket ball situation throughout the country by means of the annual questionnaire, through the members of the advisory committee, and through the numerous and widely distributed boards of approved officials.

Financially the joint basket ball committee had a successful year, being able, as in the previous year, to divide \$1500 among the three constituent organizations. The sales of the *Guide* showed a slight decrease, due, according to the publishers, to the fact that the rules are becoming standardized. The number of *Guides* sold, however, still compares favorably in this respect with football and baseball. Receipts from dues paid by registered officials again showed a large increase.

Interpretation meetings were held in many sections of the country, many of which were under the direction of members of your committee, or of men delegated by the committee. Your committee feels that these meetings contribute very markedly to the standardization of playing and officiating throughout the country.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

III. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The changes in the playing rules for the season of 1924 were not in any sense fundamental. Most of them were designed to assist the officials in speeding up the game. Other changes were, one to prevent the screening of the forward pass, and one to check the tendency of using protective equipment for an individual player which might prove to be dangerous to other players.

On the whole the results have been gratifying and have tended to justify the changes.

The general purpose of abolishing the tees was to eliminate the delays which were being occasioned by time consumed in collecting and shaping up the material used for tees. In this connection the committee tried the experiment of putting back the kick-off to the 50-yard line, instead of the 40-yard line as provided in the rules of recent years. This difference of ten yards on the kick-off has resulted in too many kick-offs crossing the goal line, with the

ball automatically coming back to the 20-yard line for the scrimmage. This has lessened the number of opportunities for running back the kick-off, which is one of the most attractive features of the game. The committee will undoubtedly consider at its next session the feasibility of restoring the spot for the kick-off to the 40-yard line.

Every year since the rules have been in substantially their present form the game has increased in popularity and in its possibilities. Each year it seems as if the interest in the game had reached a maximum and the next year shows even greater interest than before.

I am satisfied that the reason for this is found in the fact that the game contains practically every element essential to the highest type of sport. It is played outdoors. It offers rare opportunity not only for physical strength, agility, and speed, but for mental alertness, resource, and initiative. It calls for and develops confidence, courage, and nerve. It affords opportunity for the exercise of all these qualities in every variation with kaleidoscopic suddenness. Its continual flashes of physical contact test the temper as almost no other game and afford continued and invaluable experience in developing its control. It develops a fine quality of sportsmanship. It teaches the value of painstaking preparation and of attention to details. And, above all, it is outstandingly a team game, with all of the opportunities of, and rewards for, team play. Up to the present time it is distinctly a game of amateurs, and carries the hallmark of being the only distinctive academic sport.

Let us not be disturbed by the criticism that in its match games it attracts too large audiences, and that the receipts roll up into large figures. Let us on the contrary be proud of a game which is so wholesome and so rare a sport that the friends of the colleges and of the game are anxious to deposit at the gates of the stadiums, through their small contributions, seldom exceeding \$2 each, an amount of money which literally is supporting practically every other branch of athletic activity in the college. This means that the financial backing which football in its present form has made possible we are approaching a condition that we have been so universally hoping for, namely, a time when the burden of finding facilities and equipment for every branch of college sport has been lifted from those who wish to participate, and opportunity opens to all. As it stands today, the receipts from football in an increasing number of colleges are carrying the expense not only of the equipment and training for football itself, but for hockey, rowing, tennis, golf, swimming, soccer, basket ball, and baseball to the extent which these sports inadequately fail to provide revenue. If the dream of general participation of entire student bodies in intramural athletic sports ever becomes an actuality,

it will be due in part to the stimulus and support of intercollegiate football.

A score of men participate in athletics in the college today where one participated twenty years ago, and I take it that no one will deny that the result is an infinitely more wholesome morale in the colleges today, or that the results will be found magnificently worth while in the coming generation.

The report for the year 1924 would be incomplete without calling attention to the fact that the game as now played does not begin to put the strain on players which the old game did. One needs only to look at the schedules of 1924, which would have been deemed unthinkable a few years ago, and then note the fact that some of the teams which played the hardest schedules came up to their final games in the pink of condition.

Considerations like these are responsible for the feeling on the part of your committee that the committee's task is to endeavor to hold the game as it is, and to experiment with proposed changes only with extreme conservatism.

E. K. HALL,
Chairman.

IV. RULES COMMITTEE FOR SWIMMING AND WATER GAMES.

Eleven years have elapsed since the first National Collegiate Rules Committee on Swimming and Water Games was appointed. The eleventh year was characterized by a number of unusual swimming events, and also by enlarged activities on the part of the committee.

The close of the 1924 swimming season was distinguished by the holding of the first national collegiate swimming meet. It will be recalled that the National Collegiate Athletic Association, at its meeting last December in Atlanta, authorized the swimming rules committee to conduct this championship meet in swimming along the lines of similar meets which have been held in track and field athletics.

The swimming rules committee had considerable difficulty in deciding on the time and place for the meet. A happy solution was found, however, when, after conference with the authorities of the United States Naval Academy, it was learned that the new navy swimming pool would be available for this meet. Dates set for the meet were April 11 and 12. Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, assured us that the new natatorium would be ready in time. The midshipmen of the academy extended to all visiting teams and coaches the courtesy of being their guests to mess and quarters in Bancroft Hall, and the Navy Athletic Association offered to print the program for the meet and to underwrite such other expenses as were neces-

sary. This invitation was accepted by the swimming rules committee.

Through the courtesy of the American Olympic Committee, this meet was also designated as one of the official Olympic try-outs. Colonel Thompson, president of the American Olympic Committee, favored the meet with his presence, and Frank J. Sullivan, member of the Olympic Executive Committee, acted as manager.

The new navy natatorium was admirably suited for such a national affair. Admiral Wilson took personal interest not only in seeing that the pool was completed in time, but that its appointments, size, and equipment were first-class in every respect. The pool is 50 feet wide and 150 feet in length, with water depth of nine to ten feet. All distances and the entire construction were supervised with the utmost care by engineers of the United States Naval Academy. All sizes are as accurate as it is humanly possible to make them, all errors being on the plus side so that there may be no question as to the validity of any records that might be established therein. Members of the rules committee checked these dimensions and found them to be accurate. The pool is unusually well lighted, has the most sanitary arrangement yet devised in connection with its use, and has seating capacity for more than twelve hundred persons, splendidly arranged on three sides. It comprises, without doubt, the last word in swimming pool construction.

Entries to the championships were restricted to winners of first places in the various college conferences and college swimming leagues of the United States, and were quite representative of all sections of the country. Fourteen colleges were represented, with fifty entries. Stanford University, which had the most distinguished swimming representatives on the Pacific coast, was unable to be represented because of unavoidable schedule difficulties. Gold, silver, and bronze medals of the official National Collegiate die were awarded to winners of first, second, and third places in all events. These winners of first, second, and third places in all events, with the exception of fancy diving, were also admitted to the final Olympic tryouts at Indianapolis. The results of the meet are a matter of record in the *Official Swimming Guide*.

The swimming rules committee wishes to acknowledge that great credit for the success of the meet is due Frank J. Sullivan, editor of the *Swimming Guide*, for his experienced and tireless efforts in the management of the meet in a very limited time; to Admiral Wilson, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, Commander McCandless, navy athletic officer, and Henry Ortlund, navy swimming coach, for their many courtesies and valuable help in the management; and to the fine body of midshipmen, whose hospitality made friends of all who came.

It is to be hoped that the National Collegiate Athletic Association will sanction such a meet annually. An ideal arrangement would be to have the meet alternate in different sections of the country. Plans are now under way to hold the championships in the Middle West at the close of the present season.

The 1924 swimming season is also especially noteworthy because of the eighth Olympic games. For the first time in the history of modern Olympics, one half of the members of the American swimming team were supplied by colleges and schools. This speaks especially well for intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming, for in previous Olympic contests the majority of the contestants were selected, with few exceptions, from the large athletic clubs. This year Northwestern University was represented with three Olympic point winners, Brown University with one, and Stanford University with three. Mercersburg Academy, Oak Park, Illinois, High School, and the Honolulu Military Institute were each represented with one Olympic team member, and St. Louis Academy of Hawaii with two. The most distinguished showing by college men was that of Alfred White of Stanford University, who won first place in the spring board dive and in the fancy high dive, scoring a total of twenty points for the American team. Experts consider him the best diver ever developed anywhere or at any time. Much credit for this distinction should go to Ernst Brandsten, coach of the Stanford University swimming team, who, by the way, was also appointed diving coach for the American Olympic Team. It should be a matter of pride to the Association to know that Coach Brandsten is also a member of the National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee.

The annual meeting of the rules committee was held in conjunction with the National Collegiate swimming meet. A full attendance of the committee was on hand. The first session of the committee meeting was held at the Yale Club, New York City, April 10, 1924. A second meeting was held April 12, at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Valuable suggestions for improving the rules were received from the American Swimming Coaches Association, as well as from other swimming coaches assembled at the National Collegiate swimming meet. As a result of these various suggestions, a number of changes were made which give promise of improvement and further development of the sport.

The *Official Swimming Guide* is bigger and better than ever, thanks to the efficient services of our editor, Mr. Frank J. Sullivan of Princeton. Mr. Sullivan established a new record by having the *Guide* off the press by the first of October, well in advance of college and school swimming seasons.

In general, it is the judgment of your committee that intercol-

legiate and interscholastic swimming and water games are in a healthy condition of continued growth. The committee records show that at the present time 122 colleges, organized into at least nine leagues, and 190 schools, organized into a large number of state interscholastic athletic associations, are represented with competitive swimming activities as well as general programs of physical education in the water. Reports from various sections of the country also seem to indicate that the swimming rules are meeting with fairly general satisfaction. The changes made this year will be carefully watched by coaches and committee members, in order to see whether the modifications will prove satisfactory. One retarding influence, however, is still checking progress. It is the fact that a few leagues or associations still occasionally assume rule-making functions by making minor changes here and there. This kind of thing has not been confined to swimming alone, but crops out in other sports as well. The members of this Association and their teaching and coaching representatives can control this. Opposed to this difficulty is the fact that the College Swimming Coaches Association has joined the rules committee in an effort to eliminate the difficulty. Other hopeful signs of the times are to be found in the adoption of the N. C. A. A. swimming rules as the standard for the public schools of the State of New York, as reported by Daniel Chase, chief of the Physical Education Bureau, and also similar action taken by the Minnesota State Interscholastic Athletic Association last winter. Our committee has been working to adapt the N. C. A. A. rules to high school competition where such modification appears desirable. A new high school program and order of events is being developed at the present time. Finally, your swimming committee recommends to the representatives here assembled: first, loyal use of the rules as worked out; second, equally loyal and constructive suggestions for rules improvement; and third, an active campaign to sell N. C. A. A. standards and ideals in athletic education through our coaching schools and conferences to the schools and colleges of our home states.

V. TRACK AND FIELD RULES COMMITTEE.

The Track and Field Rules Committee reports that the code of rules as published by this Association has been adopted by the majority of the college conferences in the United States, and by a large number of state high school athletic associations. The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations at its annual meeting in February will consider adopting the N. C. A. A. rules for the use and guidance of the high schools that come under the direction of this Association. The committee finds that whereas a few years ago there were a great many

codes of rules being used by the schools and colleges, today our rules have been almost universally adopted.

In connection with the adoption of the N. C. A. A. track and field rules, the committee feels that it is advisable that the committee on publications in so far as possible add to the playing code the following divisions of the Guide:

1. A list of records as prepared by the N. C. A. A. records committee.
2. It suggests that some body such as the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations should be asked to prepare each year a list of interscholastic records (the committee is advised that the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations will at its next meeting consider the advisability of appointing a records committee).
3. A chapter containing suggestions on the conduct of a meet.
4. A code of ethics to be prepared by the Track Coaches' Association of America.
5. An almanac consisting of the records of the principal collegiate and interscholastic meets.

Your rules committee has decided that for each year each member of the committee will do all that he can not only to secure adoptions of the N. C. A. A. track and field rules, but further to represent the N. C. A. A. in a constructive manner in his section. In addition to this each member of the committee will assist coaches in his section in the matter of rules interpretation.

The committee has further decided that this year it will conduct certain studies which may be of more or less value to the track coaches of America. Among the studies proposed are: (1) the relation of wind velocity to records; (2) the measurements of indoor tracks.

Before holding its annual meeting the committee communicated with all of the track coaches in the colleges that are members of the N. C. A. A., requesting suggestions for changes in the 1925 rules. After the meeting of the committee the list of proposed changes was in turn mailed to these same coaches. The committee holds to the belief that it has no right arbitrarily to change materially the track and field code of rules, but rather that it represents the track and field coaches and officials, who in turn reflect the expert opinion of the men most vitally concerned with the development of this form of sport.

For the 1925 code the committee recommends but few minor changes. However, it has found that the rules may be improved by a careful editing of those that were used in 1924.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

VI. WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association recognizes the educational value of wrestling in the development of health, character, and a strong, balanced personality.

It recognizes the moral dangers which may arise, and places itself on record as opposed to all unnecessary roughness and unsportsmanlike conduct. The Association opposes certain toe and face holds, and the questionable use of hands on an opponent's face in the standing position on the mat. It condemns any semblance of bitterness or rancor between contestants.

The uplift of the sport demands the same restraint and sportsmanlike conduct from the spectators, coaches, and members of the respective teams as it does from the contestants on the mat.

It is urgent that competent officials be secured. The manager or official in charge of the meet should explain the salient points of the rules to the spectators, as the lack of knowledge of the rules and conditions under which the meet is held is often a source of misunderstanding and dissatisfaction. The officials are instructed to interpret the rules in the spirit of this resolution.

The committee favors the standardization of wrestling rules throughout the colleges of the United States, and urges the representatives of wrestling throughout the country to work for this end.

It is urgent that extra precaution be taken against the spreading of impetigo, commonly known as wrestler's itch. The use of a washable white canvas or cotton cover for the mat is advised.

It is also advised that the mat area be not less than 20 feet by 20 feet. (For the rules, see Appendix I, page 113.)

H. R. REITER,
Chairman.

VII. BOXING RULES COMMITTEE.

The outstanding feature of the last year has been the successful intercollegiate boxing meet, held at Pennsylvania State College last year, in which the Navy, Syracuse, Colgate, Pennsylvania, and State College competed.

The arrangements for the meet were admirable, and the cheer leaders were stationed at intervals in front of the large audience to prevent talking or cheering during the rounds. In this way, the directions of the referee could always be heard.

This year, the intercollegiate meet will be held next March at the University of Pennsylvania gymnasium, and it is hoped that now boxing can be said to be firmly reestablished as an intercollegiate sport. Its success will depend on using every effort to differentiate it from the customs of the prize ring.

The great need is still the instruction of officials, as the judges too frequently disagree in cases where the decision ought to be quite clear, largely owing to the difference in their ideas of marking. The rules of the committee on boxing should be distributed and read by all officials before each meet, so that they will have a uniform system.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,
Chairman.

VIII. LACROSSE RULES COMMITTEE.

The rules of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, as amended for 1924 and published in Spalding's *Official Lacrosse Guide*, have been unanimously accepted by your committee, and it recommends the adoption of these rules by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. There were very few minor changes made in the rules for this year.

The individual members of your committee have been very much interested, and have done all that seemed to be in their power to increase the interest in lacrosse, especially in their local situations, and we, as a committee, have endeavored to help those in distant places where they have not had some interested individual to foster the game. The game has spread very considerably during the past few years, and especially the present year has seen a great many new teams on the field, particularly among the preparatory schools. On the whole the teams have been of much better caliber, showing an interest and better organization throughout.

A good deal of interest has been shown in lacrosse at the University of Virginia, and this year an effort is being made to organize a team. We hope that all our influence may be brought to bear to make this movement a success. Williams and Union Colleges both have put a lacrosse team in the field the past year. Steps have been taken to inaugurate instruction in lacrosse at the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, and we hope that instructors may be provided in this way.

The United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League has appointed a committee to negotiate for an English team to visit the United States this coming season. Professor L. D. Cox of Syracuse University, who is a member of this committee, has been authorized to arrange a schedule, and we hope that an international match of this sort can be brought about. As we know, the Oxford-Cambridge tour in 1922 proved a great boon to lacrosse.

It is hoped that the United States Intercollegiate League will affiliate with our own Association, and an invitation will be before them at their next meeting. We trust that they will accept, for the majority of the members of this league are in sympathy with the efforts of the National Association.

We have not yet been able to make arrangements for our own Association to publish rules, though we think that this can be accomplished sometime in the near future.

RONALD T. ABERCROMBIE,
Chairman.

IX. CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS.

The Central Board was originally appointed at the time of the enlargement and reorganization of the Football Rules Committee for the purpose of producing efficient and neutral administration of the football rules. This included assistance in rules interpretation, the organization of an accredited group of officials, and as far as desired the conduct of the machinery of officials' appointment. In the evolution of the game with more clarified rulings, the former has become less urgent and the latter has grown, as statistics submitted show, to enormous proportions, but principally in the service of the eastern section of colleges. Its financial budget now requires annually about \$3500, about three fourths of which is voluntarily contributed by some twenty-six of the seventy-seven colleges and universities in the eastern section. Your chairman feels that, important as this latter work is, if it is to continue, the Board service should be increasingly an entire country service, in stimulating in every college the high ideals for sports administration for which this Association stands.

As a sub-committee of a national rules committee it would be unwisely limited to sectional service; its accredited officials should represent every district, and its interpretation service be widely spread, otherwise the whole system should be modified.

Inasmuch as its present strength and influence are directly dependent upon the authority and support of the rules committee and the National Association behind it, your chairman urges thoughtful consideration by the National Council and adequate suggestions for procedure. The secretary's summary of detailed administrative work is appended to this report.

STATISTICS 1923-1924.

(From report of Herbert W. Taylor, Secretary.)

	1923	1924
Number of college letters received	401	264
Number of letters written to colleges	494	284
Number of letters from officials	1137	947
Number of letters to officials	631	555
Additional and circular correspondence	3656	3000
Notification and appointment cards	1738	2100
Number of telegrams received	362	318
Number of telegrams sent out	425	336
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ mo.	

Data on Schedule.

Number of colleges regularly using service	74	77
Number of service teams regularly using service ...	1	0
Number of colleges occasionally playing under Central Board appointments	66	66
Number of freshman teams using service	15	13
Western teams using service occasionally	12	6
Southern teams using service occasionally	22	15

Data on Appointments.

Number of final college appointments	1161	1197
Number of final freshman appointments	70	30
Number of final appointments	1231	1227
Number of different officials used	282	299
Maximum number appointments for one official	12	12
Number of appointments declined by officials	0	105
Number of appointments cancelled upon college protest	0	9

Data on fees.

Highest fee	\$100	\$100
Lowest fee	10	10
Number of games paying highest fee	22	37

Grading of fees.

Larger colleges:		
Minimum	\$ 25	\$ 50
Maximum	100	100
Smaller colleges:		
Minimum	\$ 10	\$ 10
Maximum	50	75

Data on Officials.

Number of officials on Central Board list	775	1002
Number of new applications on file	208	144

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman.

X. COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF RULES.

Your committee has supervised the publication of rules formulated by our committees in various sports with the exception of basket ball rules and the volley ball rules which are published under the direction of the joint rules committees.

It may be interesting to know something about the circulation of the guides for the various sports since 1920, when we entered into the arrangement with the American Sports Publishing Company, on the basis of which this Association receives a royalty of two cents on each copy sold.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Football	98,028	107,391	101,274	97,223
Basket ball	80,677	89,673	82,297	
Swimming	2,509	1,487	2,146	
Soccer	2,319		917	
Track		1,048	2,155	2,752
Volley ball		26,744	8,818	

The royalties from these sales have amounted to a trifle over \$10,000.

It will be noted that there are certain interesting variations in the annual sales for the various rule books. The *Track Guide* seems to show a definite upward trend in the sales, while the *Football Guide* has dropped during the past three years from its high point of 107,000 to 97,000. These figures do not represent a sufficient number of years to warrant the drawing of any final conclusions. There may be some relationship, however, between this apparent downward tendency in the sales of the N. C. A. A. *Football Guide* and the reported fact that certain manufacturing organizations throughout the country are printing our rules in large numbers for free distribution with their publicity material.

The situation in these respects is not satisfactory. This Association is suspected by certain organizations of showing favoritism to the company that publishes our rules, and the organizations allied with that company. Various modifications of our present plan have been considered by your committee in an effort to free this Association from the appearance of unfairness noted above. Thus far none of the proposed projects has seemed practicable under the circumstances. Your committee will welcome any suggestions from the members of the Association which may be helpful in the solution of this rather knotty problem.

J. E. RAYCROFT,
Chairman.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

I. COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION.

The organization work of the National Amateur Athletic Federation was proceeding very satisfactorily when interrupted by the sad death of its executive vice-president, Mr. Elwood S. Brown, March 18, 1924. The loss of Mr. Brown was a most severe one, as he was unusually well qualified to serve the Federation during its formative period.

Mr. Brown in 1910 became physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in the Philippine Islands, and soon thereafter introduced a play program for the public schools, and organized the Philippine

Amateur Athletic Federation, and served as director of athletics for the annual Philippine Carnival during the years 1911-1917. In 1913 under his leadership there was organized and conducted the first of the Far Eastern Games between China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It is difficult to estimate the good influence exerted by Mr. Brown in the Far East. That his work is appreciated in that distant region is indicated by the fact that the official report of the sixth Far Eastern Championship Games held in Osaka, Japan, during 1923, contains the following:

"Dedicated to Elwood S. Brown,
to whom the athletic world of the Far East
owes its greatest debt."

In 1918 Mr. Brown became director of the department of athletics of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and served in that capacity until September, 1919. During subsequent years Mr. Brown visited various countries of the world, especially those of South America, in the effort to stimulate interest in the play-for-everybody idea, and to organize athletic federations founded on principles similar to those of the ones organized in the Far East. In April, 1922, he was elected executive vice-president of the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America, and was successfully prosecuting an organization campaign at the time of his death.

It is recommended that this Association adopt a resolution of appreciation of the services to mankind rendered by this fine character.

The executive committee of the Federation thought it wise not to attempt to continue actively the organization campaign until a permanent successor to Mr. Brown could be secured. I am pleased to report that this has now been accomplished, and Major John L. Griffith, well known to all of you, will assume the duties of executive vice-president on January 1, 1925.

The women's division of the Federation has made wonderful progress during 1924 in a field hitherto unoccupied by any national organization. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, as the president, has been ably assisted by the executive secretary, Miss Lillian Schoedler. As a result of the efforts made, the membership has increased to several hundred, and embraces all the leading girls' schools of the country, as well as such organizations as the Y. W. C. A., Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and so on.

The programs of both the men's and women's divisions for 1925 are very ambitious. It seems unnecessary to go into the details of these. I take this opportunity, however, to say that they are worthy of the support of the colleges throughout the country. I am convinced that there is a real field of service for a national

body organized along the lines of this Federation, and I recommend its continued support by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In addition to financial support, it is suggested that the colleges in their district heartily cooperate whenever possible in the work of the Federation. I am sure that Major Griffith will give the leadership and the initiative necessary to make this organization a vital and beneficent factor in the life of our nation.

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Chairman.

II. THE USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN FOOTBALL SCOUTING.

At the 1923 meeting of the N. C. A. A. the following resolution was adopted:

"That a special committee be appointed by the executive committee of the Association to investigate and report on the use of photographs, especially motion pictures, in football coaching and scouting."

Pursuant thereto, the president appointed Messrs. Richardson of Dartmouth, Berry of Cornell, and Moore of Harvard as such committee, which now has the honor to submit its report.

Though your committee was reluctant to lend itself to the further infliction of the much abused questionnaire, it saw no other way of getting the data on which to base a report, and accordingly asked all the members of the N. C. A. A. and a selected group of the colleges of the Pacific coast which are affiliated with the N. C. A. A. through the Pacific Coast Conference, a list of questions of which the following are the most important.

3. "Do you use still photographs in football scouting? If so, to what extent?"
4. "Do you use still photographs in football coaching? If so, to what extent?"
5. "Do you use motion pictures in football scouting? If so, to what extent?"
6. "Do you use motion pictures in football coaching? If so, to what extent?"
9. "If you have not used photographs or motion pictures in any of the ways above referred to, have you any plans for making such use of them in the future? If so, please state what such plans are."

Opportunity was also given for a statement of the expense which had been incurred under each of the above heads, and also to give the committee the full benefit of any comment or opinion upon any of the practices referred to. A note on the questionnaire defined the term "football scouting" as covering the prac-

tice of taking or using photographs or motion pictures of contests in which opponents of your institution participate, but in which your own institution does not participate, and "football coaching" was defined as covering the practice of taking or using photographs or motion pictures of contests in which your own team is a participant. In this report, except as otherwise explained, the terms will be used in this same meaning.

Replies were received from ninety-five colleges and universities covering the entire country, and the committee desires to thank all its correspondents for the assistance which they have so freely and frankly given.

The replies may be summarized and commented upon as follows:

FOOTBALL SCOUTING. Only two institutions have used motion pictures in football scouting. Seven have used still photographs in scouting. Forty-two expressed disapproval, usually emphatic, of any and all use of photographs in connection with scouting. Included in the forty-two are six of the eight institutions which have made any use of the practice. One or two of our correspondents think that the committee is making a mountain out of a molehill. On the other hand, some indicate that while they have not adopted the practice they will do so if it becomes the custom to do so. A significant answer of this sort to question 9 is as follows: "We have no such plans at present, but if other schools begin to practise this freely, we will likely be left not far behind. We will defend ourselves in every way legitimate and possible." It is plain that the practice of using photographs of any sort in scouting is as yet only in its infancy. It is also plain that it is just the sort of practice into which institutions might easily drift, without very much thought, in real or supposed self-defence, and it is also clear that when they do stop to think, the practice will be almost unanimously condemned. Your committee believes that it was appointed at just the proper time to deal with this matter, and that the influence of this organization freely exerted now can nip in the bud a practice which could have only harmful effects upon American football.

FOOTBALL COACHING. Twenty-four colleges report that they use still photographs in coaching. Twelve report that they use motion pictures in coaching. Nine report that they plan to use pictures, usually movies, in the future. Ten colleges disapprove the use of motion pictures in coaching. Seventeen approve, four of which however insert a reservation on the ground of expense. Five colleges use photographs of practice sessions only.

This is a much more difficult question than the first. The practice has become much more widely established and it is growing fast. There is a much greater existing difference of opinion

in regard to it, and the ethical question involved is of a different character. The replies also indicate a wide difference of opinion as to the value of such photographs for coaching. It is noteworthy that some of the most skillful coaches in the country make no use of pictures, and do not think them of very great value. The preponderance of opinion seems to be, however, that the skillful coach will find a good deal of valuable material for himself and for his men in the photographs of his own practice sessions and of games in which his team has participated. The replies make it abundantly clear that the expense which is involved in taking pictures, either still or motion, of football games, to such an extent that they will be really useful for coaching purposes, is very considerable. It needed no questionnaire to prove this, for it is a matter of common knowledge. Everyone knows that the cost of taking a moving picture of a single football game is to be reckoned in the hundreds of dollars, and this will continue to be true whether the college owns its own equipment or whether it hires the pictures taken.

In considering the use of photographs we at least approach the same ethical question involved in scouting. For if the movie is of a game with one of your annual rivals, and it is pretty likely to be, it is asking too much of human nature to expect the coach not to use that reel to point out his opponent's plays and mistakes as well as those of his own side; and indeed we all know that this is exactly what many coaches have sought to secure by having pictures taken. This is pretty close to scouting, though admittedly distinguishable. Those colleges which approve the practice do so solely on the ground of the valuable instructions that can be obtained from the use of such photographs. They say in many of their replies that they see no harm in it, although some of them, as previously stated, qualify on the ground of expense. Some of the smaller colleges indicate either directly or indirectly that while they do not make use of this method of coaching, they would like to, and would, except for the cost. On the other hand, the institutions which disapprove do so for a variety of reasons, of which expense is a prominent one. Some say that the game is overcoached already; others that the practice adds one more weapon to an already complicated set of armament, and that the colleges might well agree to disarm, at least to this extent. Another institution objects forcibly, as follows: "The matter of cost we believe is a secondary one. Our main objection to the practice is that it is not in accordance with the spirit of the game. It gives undue emphasis to methods of developing a winning team. If a winning team cannot be turned out without the aid of movies of intercollegiate contests, by all means turn out a losing team that will play the game, observing the spirit as well as the letter of the law."

After consideration, it seems reasonably clear to your committee that the practice of taking photographs and movies of football games for use in football coaching is likely to do more harm to football as a college sport than it does good, for the following reasons: (1) disproportionate and unreasonable expense; (2) institutions with a full treasury would acquire another advantage over the poorer ones; (3) another count would be added to the indictment of over-emphasis already brought against football; (4) the practice would tend to make football more and more of a business and less and less of a sport,—still more of a battle between coaches, less of a game between boys.

Of course photographs of football games would still be taken by Tom, Dick, and Harry, and of course such photographs are going to find their way into the hands of coaches and will be used by them; but if the colleges will stop spending the money of their athletic associations for this purpose, and will discourage subscriptions of overzealous alumni therefor, practically all danger of the growth of the practice to any serious dimensions will, in our judgment, be obviated.

In accordance with the foregoing, the committee submits to the N. C. A. A. as the conclusion of its report the following resolutions, and recommends their adoption:

WHEREAS: The growing use of photography in connection with football scouting and coaching threatens to add a heavy additional burden of expense to a game in which the cost of maintenance is already large, and

WHEREAS: Such use of photography may readily spread beyond the bounds of propriety and good sportsmanship, and become thoroughly harmful to intercollegiate sport; be it

RESOLVED: That the taking or using of motion pictures or still photographs of games in which one's own institution has not participated, as a form of scouting, is unqualifiedly condemned by the National Collegiate Athletic Association as an unethical practice which has no proper place in intercollegiate sport.

RESOLVED: That the taking or using of motion pictures or still photographs of games in which one's own institution participates, for the purpose of football coaching, is condemned by the National Collegiate Athletic Association as unethical and harmful to the best interests of intercollegiate sport, unless the same is done for the purpose of use in entertainment by agreement between the institutions participating.

RESOLVED: That the use for football coaching purposes of motion pictures, particularly slow motion pictures, whether of scheduled games or practice, should be discouraged by the members of this Association as involving unreasonable expense, overempha-

sis of the coaching side of football, and as tending further to commercialize the sport.

RESOLVED: That the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association be and hereby are urged to forbid absolutely the use of motion pictures or still photographs in scouting, to restrict the use of motion pictures in coaching, and to enforce this policy by making it part of their contracts for games, by conference agreement, and by all other possible means.

RESOLVED: That copies of these resolutions, together with so much of the report of the committee as the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall think desirable, shall be sent to the following officers of every institution which is a member of, or affiliated with, the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

1. The President.
2. The Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics.
3. The Graduate Manager of Athletics.
4. The Head Coach of Football.

J. P. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

III. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC RELATIONS IN EUROPE, 1924.

France.

The budget for physical education in France is under that of the Minister of War, and is administered by the High Commissioner of Physical Education. Bonuses are given by him for various sports on application, and the recipient must give reports to him of all money spent. This applies to the sports clubs, "les amis des sports," as well as to the schools.

1. The law requires one hour a week of physical training of all children in the schools up to thirteen years of age. This is enforced to a certain extent in Paris, and it amounts to about three units of gymnastics. In provincial schools it is practically a dead letter.

2. In children over thirteen years the same requirement obtains except in the (a) Ecoles Professionnelles, (b) Ecoles Supérieures, (c) Lycées and Colleges, but is well enforced only in exceptional cases; perhaps 15 per cent of this time is devoted to football without special instruction.

3. For students from eighteen to twenty-five years, there is no provision for physical education. There are a few voluntary clubs for football (soccer), but there is no alumni interest or support by the state.

4. The training for the army is conducted at the school at Joinville, of which a description follows later.

5. There are a number of private clubs in France, about ten important ones, and many small ones in the provincial towns, where sports are practised voluntarily, depending on bonuses from the Government in part, and on football, for their income; whenever the income from gate receipts becomes considerable recruiting is rife, and players are stolen and bought. The budget is increased by membership fees, as well as by the receipts of the football games. Track and field athletics do not draw crowds or pay in France, and the football receipts are never used to support track and field sports, which are not much practised except in a few big and wealthy clubs, and then the athletes, as in the old New York Athletic Club or Manhattan Club, are active members or competing athletes.

There are three great governing bodies in France for sport.

a. *Comité Olympique Français*. Largely honorary, and not closely in touch with the details and management of sport.

b. *Comité National des Sports*, which is practically the same.

c. *Union des Fédérations Françaises Athlétisme* (Secretary Vidal), which is a true federation having under its control football, athletics, and Rugby football, with sections for schools, colleges, corporations, and the army, like the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America. This is the law-making and governing body for competition and sport in France.

Athletic clubs in Paris: (a) *The Paris University Club*, a private club of university men, the president and moving spirit of which is Dr. Petitjean, a college man and electrical engineer, who wished to found a club for college men, and to buy or hire grounds for the practice of sports, especially track and field athletics. This club is not official, but aims to represent the University of Paris. The headquarters are at 55 Quai La Tournelles, and consist of a secretary's office, meeting rooms for track and field, football, Rugby committees, records, trophies, etc.

Their stadium is just outside the gate leading to the Bois de Vincennes; it replaces a section of the old fortifications. It has a good 500-metre track with 200-metre straight-away, jumping pits, circles for shot-putting, and a tribune or grand stand with roof and concrete seats for about 10,000 people, beneath which are dressing rooms. Farther south are about a dozen dirt tennis courts with dressing rooms and showers. The lockers are of wood, badly designed and poorly ventilated. A court for "jeu de paume" is to be situated close by.

Before constructing this stadium a commission of the *Société Médicale de l'Éducation Physique et des Sports* (President Dr. Richard) addressed meetings in the quarter near the proposed

stadium, and got the backing of the people, but it was Petitjean who made it possible by applying for the ground from the city of Paris. He was refused unless he could show that he had 500,000 francs for the necessary improvement. He then approached the government and got the promise of 500,000 francs bonus from the Minister of War if he could get suitable ground. By playing both ends against the middle, he got both. He was forbidden to remove the stones of the fortification, so he pulled down the walls and made them the foundation of the track. He was forbidden to cut down trees, but did so, and offered the inspectors jobs on his work if they lost their positions for permitting it; although he was in danger of arrest and imprisonment, he got the work finished before he could be stopped. He is now president of the P. U. C.

The meeting that led up to the notorious Paddock case was a *bona fide* meet of this club and organized to popularize track and field athletics among university men in Paris.

During my visit to the stadium I saw about thirty men, of whom I met personally half a dozen. I was informed that they were all university students, members of the P. U. C.; all were practising running, jumping, and shot-putting.

(b) *The Stade Français*, founded in 1883 and approved by the Minister of War, is for the encouragement of physical education by practice of sports in the open air (1) by exhibitions and athletic meets, (2) by lessons to members, (3) by the publication of a bulletin. The Ministers of the Interior and Public Instruction reserve the right to visit and report on its activities. Women may become members under certain restrictions, and every member must be an amateur. They have about 3000 members.

It has its headquarters at 3 Rue Volney, Paris, where are offices for secretaries, committee rooms, trophy room, and examining rooms for members. Subscription for active members is 150 francs for members over twenty years, and eighty for members under twenty. They choose their sport on joining, and those under twenty must, and those over twenty may, have a medical examination, under the Consulting Medical Commission of the club. This examination is done, where possible, upon having the attached blank filled by the private medical attendant of the member. Reports of the member's physical condition are made to him when desired from time to time by the club doctor.

Their club house and stadium are beautifully situated at the Parc de St. Cloud, at the junction of the Marne and Porte Jaune Avenues. There are fields for football, turf track with jumping pits, circles for shot-putting, and seventeen tennis courts, with one very beautiful court for exhibitions, surrounded by a stand embowered in green. The club house has lockers and showers and

dining rooms and outdoor cafés. Close to the club house is a beautiful monument to members who fell in the war. The whole atmosphere is that of an American country club, and the membership is of the same class. The Olympic tennis tournament should have been held here, just as the P. U. C. stadium should have been chosen for the Olympic games proper.

(c) *L'Ecole Dubigneau de Lannau*, situated at L'Ancien Parc des Eaux Minereaux de Passy, 21 Rue Raymond, is more strictly educational in its aim than either of the other two bodies. Originally a private school on the Boulevard Periera, the proprietor has taken this park to demonstrate his theories on physical education for schools. The park consists of an upper terrace where the springs were found, which had great vogue from 1657 till 1806, with varying fortunes. On a lower level is the field, with 250-metre track, jumping pits, circles for shot-putting, and some gymnastic apparatus, all under fine old trees. There, where in the 17th and 18th centuries lords and ladies came for the mineral water that would cure them of anemia and dyspepsia, today boys and young men from the Central School of Mines run, leap over hurdles, put the shot, discus, and javelin, clothed only in short running breeches. A row of good but plain dressing rooms, with clothing hung on hooks, a dozen showers, and a massage room with two low tables complete the equipment, except for the office of Dr. Pierre Minelle, member of the consulting board of the Société Médicale de l'Education Physique et des Sports. Here he measures and examines the pupils from time to time and keeps records of progress. This stadium, by arrangement, is open for certain hours to the 3000 members of the Stade Français, and so tends to bring these two bodies together, but they have no dealings with the P. U. C.

Dr. Bellin de Coteau has compared the three bodies to classes of society, the aristocracy being the Stade Français, the bourgeoisie the Ecole Dubigneau de Lannau, and the bolsheviki the Paris University Club. The attendance is voluntary and irregular.

There are many other private clubs founded by great companies and schools, but in organization they are but repetitions of one of these three.

It remains only to describe l'Ecole Militaire de Joinville, to conclude this very hasty review of physical education in France. On July 7 a party of thirty doctors and others visited it under the direction of Dr. Richard in *char-à-bancs* supplied by *Le Matin*, a newspaper that is conducting a campaign for physical education very actively at present.

The school is at the far end of the Bois de Vincennes, in a flat plain, with barracks and exercising ground. Just inside the entrance is an open-air shed with horizontal and parallel bars and

climbing ropes, with pits of loose earth instead of mattresses. At one end of the shed is a full size boxing ring on wheels, to be moved out into the open in good weather. A tribune or grand stand overlooks the field, on which are the standard jumping pits and circles, and a rather poor cinder path with about sixty yards straight. A class of third year and advanced men, training as instructors, went through a drill of exercises, mostly continuous swaying movements, free swings of the limb from shoulder and hip, trunk twisting flexion and extension, running, walking, crouching walk, and on all fours, carrying relays, rope climbing twelve feet, and dropping from a hang, the class finishing with a march past in fours, singing.

A class of monitors or instructors did advanced gymnastics, vaulting on the horizontal bar, side and long horse. Picked individuals illustrated the dash or sprint, the high hurdles, 400-metre run, the pole vault, the discus and javelin, and others lifted heavy dumbbells and barbells. Selected pairs showed jiu-jitsu, la Savate, wrestling, and fencing with the foil, sabre, and épée.

We then went to another field a half mile away, passing barracks built by Canadian soldiers during the war as a hospital, and now used by the students in training, and heard a lecture on the French system by the medical officer in command in the Laboratory of Physiology.

The room had two glass spirometers, Dufestel's thoracrometer, an ergograph for the quadriceps extensors of the leg, and a modified Goldie rowing machine for giving a regulated muscular load as a preparation for tests of the heart, before and after exercise.

Other rooms had anatomical models and charts and apparatus for urinalysis.

The medical officer emphasized the fact that they did not want to make specialists and champions, and were searching for appropriate exercise for different ages. Two special investigations were in course: (1) Chemical analysis of urine, before, during, and after exercise; (2) Changes in the electric conductivity of the blood during exercise—evidence showing that it is enormously increased.

In the cinema hall we saw a demonstration of teaching soccer by moving diagrams of plays, very clear, which could well be applied to our game.

General impression of Joinville:

1. The drills and exercises are continuous, varying in speed, but never stopping till the end of the lesson and with no standing about.
2. The rhythm is left to the individual in breathing and most other movements; no attempt is made to enforce a uniform rate.
3. The movements themselves are modifications of normal actions: walking,—erect, crawling, and on all fours, fast and

slow,—swinging, striking, bending, etc. Sharp, static, angular movements are absent. In this it resembles Bukh's primitive and fundamental gymnastics, and differs from the Swedish movements.

For example, a group of Senegalese students played some gymnastic games, in which one or more danced in a circle of hand-clapping, gesticulating men, evidently an adaptation of one of their own games or dances.

All students strip to the waist and work in the open; the muscular development of the advanced class (third year) was fine and symmetrical. Some of the instructors had competed in the Olympic games. The concept of amateurism is very vague in the minds of most Frenchmen, and for that reason the student is apt to consider it beneath him to compete with these professionals even if he could, an attitude encouraged by teachers and professors in the schools. The spread and recognition of athletics has thus been kept back, and will make but slow progress till this can be changed by such clubs as the Stade Français and the P. U. C., which are working in that direction.

Finland.

There are three universities:

1. The State University at Helsingfors, founded in 1640, with a three-year course of training of physical education for school teachers in preparatory schools. About fifteen women and five men are now taking this course. In the schools they rank as regular teachers, giving three lessons a week, and leading the voluntary evening classes for students, who form gymnastic clubs and hold classes with an attendance up to seventy at most. They have no athletic fields and the work is largely gymnastic.

2. The Finnish University at Abo, with 300 students. No course in physical education.

3. The Swedish University at Abo, with 300 students, and nothing done in physical education. In both universities, however, private clubs are formed for gymnastics. No clubs have been formed for the practice of athletics. Popular athletic and gymnastic clubs are common in the country districts of Finland, and many students belong. Lewis Pikala, the Olympic trainer, has given courses of lectures at the universities on athletics, and is physical education officer to the National Guard, or militia, being attached for that purpose; but there is little official action of supervision. It is at their private clubs that the Finnish champions are developed, and not at the universities where athletics have not made any great headway. Nurmi works in a factory, and their best javelin thrower is the keeper of an inn.

Czecho-Slovakia.

The new state, Czecho-Slovakia, is composed of Bohemia, to which has been added Moravia, lower Silesia, Slovakia, Ruthenia, and parts of German and Austrian territory.

It has about fourteen million inhabitants of mixed Slavic, Teutonic, and Magyar origin. The name of the capital has been changed from Pressburg to Bratislava (Slavic brotherhood). This combination has never been united before, and it is of doubtful stability. The organized physical training centers about the three institutions at Bratislava, Brno, and Prague, but one must not forget that in the Sokols, or Falcons, these people have an old patriotic gymnastic organization that is deeply rooted, and gives exhibitions of gymnastics with 12,000 men and 6000 women at once, as was done recently at Prague, and this is likely to remain the national expression of physical education and sport.

There are three colleges in which sports are practised:

1. The University of Comenius in Bratislava.
2. University schools in Brno, Technical School University, Agricultural College, Veterinary School.
3. The University of Prague.

At Comenius University in Bratislava (formerly Pressburg) physical education is not officially recognized. In 1922 a Y. M. C. A. was formed and, with the traditions of sport brought by this organization, a playground was developed in the grounds of the university, and volley ball, basket ball, and playground ball began to be played. The Association also furnished equipment for track, football, boxing, and handball, and large numbers of students entered into these games. In 1923 a Sports Club was formed, still not connected with the university, and the original playground has become too small for the demands upon it.

This university sent out an invitation for the first inter-university track meet in Czecho-Slovakia, in which three universities took part. The contest was in volley ball, but next year track and field sports were introduced. They need a new field. The secretary of the students' Y. M. C. A. is Vladimir Stefanovic, of the faculty of Brno.

The first intercollegiate meet between Brno and Bratislava took place October 26, 1924, on the playground at Bratislava. It was a good contest. Dr. Kostlivy, Dean of the University of Bratislava, was referee, and professors and Y. M. C. A. members acted as officials. There was an audience of 150, mostly students. The meet was followed by a dinner of 100 to competitors and friends at the Y. M. C. A. At the dinner, plans were made to have a return meet at Brno, in May, 1925.

They owe much to Mr. L. W. Reiss for his untiring efforts to further this work among them.

Before the war there was only one technical school which had

a university sports club, playing soccer, football, and fencing, which still continues.

After the war, three new schools were founded in Arts, Agriculture, Veterinary, but as yet they have no recognition from the original club, and have formed their own Sports Club at University Brno. They lack space and equipment, have no swimming pool or fencing hall, or even a place to store apparatus. In spite of this they practise track and field athletics, soccer, football, swimming, rowing, fencing, tennis, volley ball, skating, skiing, and hockey, and hold an annual intramural tournament, in which almost all students take part.

The backing of the Y. M. C. A., under Mr. L. W. Reiss, has been most valuable, and the movement has extended down to the high schools, which have already organized and will act as feeders to the University Sports Club. The man most interested is Professor F. Majda, University of Prague.

In the University of Prague the growth of sports has been phenomenal. From a meager beginning ten years ago there are today about 5000 taking part in some sport.

The popularity of the sports is about as follows: tennis, volley ball, track and field. The chief man in this movement is Dr. Smotlocks, who has supplied tennis courts and a track for the students. He is in close touch with Mr. Reiss, to whom I am indebted for the above information.

Greece.

The modern movement for university sports in Greece dates from 1898, when the university gymnasium was established, and it lasted till 1912. In this time athletic contests were held with both military and civilian teams in which the University held its own. On the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912, the students were mobilized and the teams dispersed.

The history of Greece since then has been a depressing one to read, and athletics have shared in this depression. Since the advent of peace they have been revived, and the faculty itself has prepared an elaborate plan for universal athletics.

All the professors are interested because they look on athletics as a national legacy from the glorious past, and they desire technical information and guidance. The interest of the students is great, but they require to develop inter-departmental athletics, there being only one University of Greece, until the day comes when Greece may head a Balkan league for sport. The only organized body that can give this leadership is the Y. M. C. A.

(This information was sent by O. J. Patridis, through Mr. L. W. Reiss.)

ADDRESSES.

I. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED).

The year 1924 is notable for distinct and satisfactory advances in all the activities of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. During the year it has become increasingly apparent that the reaction in all amateur sports immediately following the war has been checked, and conditions are very much improved throughout the country.

The best evidence of this will be found in the reports of the district representatives, of which the printed copies are before you. Anyone who gives these careful consideration will be convinced, I am sure, that real progress is being made among the colleges toward the ideals of the Association. There is increasing evidence of an appreciation on their part of the necessity of combining to secure proper direction of intercollegiate sports, and coöperation in securing uniform eligibility standards and satisfactory sportsmanship among both players and spectators. College authorities are learning that the control necessary for the best interests of the student mass can be secured when the determination exists. Gradually, administrative leagues of local colleges are being formed in the Eastern districts of the country, and the conferences in other parts are increasing in influence and good work. Certain of these now have under consideration the appointment of a director, with duties similar to those performed by Major Griffith of the Western Conference. In no single instance has failure resulted when the constituted authorities of athletically related colleges have combined for administrative control.

Perhaps the most striking examples of the effectiveness of such union of interests are witnessed in the results attained by the Southern and the Intercollegiate, or Western, Conference of Colleges. Both of these organizations are really functioning, and are preventing or checking most of the evils attendant on intercollegiate athletics. Last year's report of Dr. Sanford described the methods and the results of the activities of the Southern Conference. The Western Conference is also a most active governing body, and, without undue publicity, is carrying on a notable work in keeping separate professional and amateur athletics. It has already disciplined in a quiet way more than fifty undergraduates for various infractions of their rules and regulations. This organization has also waged a very successful campaign against the evils attendant on improper proselyting and gambling. In this effort it has obtained the active assistance of alumni and heads of

high and secondary schools throughout the northern Middle Western States.

Reports from other conferences than the two above mentioned are equally encouraging, and furnish the best evidence of the efficiency of local organizations in dealing with the many problems connected with intercollegiate sports.

Most of the colleges have adopted a policy which may be expressed in the three words "*Athletics for all.*" Many of them report that over 90 per cent of the student body participate in some form of athletic contests, and it is thought that the average is well over 70 per cent. It is believed that the majority of members of our Association are striving to popularize participation by the student mass every day in some form of physical exercise or recreational sports.

To this end most institutions require great expansion of facilities, and in many cases these can only be secured through the expenditure of large sums of money. This money comes in large part from gate receipts of that most popular of games, college football. There has been much discussion as to whether or not there has been undue commercialization resulting in a lowering of the spirit of amateurism. The reports of your district representatives indicate that little apprehension need be felt on this subject where intercollegiate games are carefully supervised and directed by the constituted authorities of the institutions involved. In some instances, however, the obligations assumed are so great that it has been felt necessary to play an undue proportion of football games in the stadiums of great cities and outside the college campus. Intersectional and post-season games have been growing in number. One eastern college permitted its football team to travel to the Pacific coast during the college semester. It is suggested that the members of this Association give careful consideration to this development, and limit the number of these extraterritorial games as much as practicable.

It is realized, of course, that the solution of these problems is for the individual college which has knowledge of local conditions, but it is hoped that all our members will be actuated in dealing with them by the desire to make physical training and college athletics a distinct part of the general educational program, and not permit them to interfere with academic work. As a rule investigations show that the participants in strenuous sports, such as football, have even better scholastic standing than the average student.

It is a pleasure to note in this connection that the Football Coaches Association has become a real influence for good in college athletics. There is no doubt in my mind but that football coaches are upholding high standards of play and teaching good sportsmanship throughout the country.

All the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association have adopted the amateur law. The enforcement of this law, however, is not uniform throughout the country. In my opinion there is one test that may be applied in the determination of whether an undergraduate is a *bona fide* amateur, and that is, does he make use of his athletic ability for a financial return in any form? If he does, then under the law he is a professional and not eligible to compete as an amateur.

Summer baseball continues to give much trouble in the enforcement of the amateur law. It is to be regretted that all the colleges do not unite on a whole-hearted and effective effort to prevent their undergraduates playing, without loss of amateur status, baseball for money or its equivalent. When concerted efforts are made to this end the reports of the district representatives indicate they have been successful.

The popularity and spread of professional football has introduced another important factor into this upholding of the amateur law. Many prominent college players have been tempted to accept large sums for playing on Sundays or holidays in professional contests. It is evident, therefore, that most careful supervision on the part of college authorities is required to prevent the abuses and injurious practices that are otherwise bound to creep into and increase in collegiate athletics.

Athletic scholarships still continue to give real concern to many of the colleges. The only satisfactory solution is the requirement that all scholarships should be awarded by the proper college authorities. There is no real objection, so far as I can see, to including, as one of the provisions for the award of a scholarship, a condition requiring certain athletic characteristics on the part of the recipient. There is such a requirement among the provisions for the Rhodes scholarships. There is little question but that, of two candidates equally endowed in all other respects, the one who is better physically endowed, or has superior athletic ability, is of greater promise and should be given a scholarship. It is recognized, however, that distinct harm results from allowing scholarships to be awarded for athletic ability by individuals—especially by those not officially connected with the institution.

Most of our members now have compulsory physical training, at least for one year. Some of them require three years, and it is understood that a number have under consideration the expansion of physical education to the full four-year course. Graduation standing in many colleges depends in part upon the result of this training. It is interesting to note that compulsory physical training increases interest in voluntary athletics.

The spread of intramural athletics is well illustrated by the colleges of the Western Conference, each one of which has a full-time director of intramural athletics, who is assisted by the neces-

sary clerical help and staff of student managers. Twelve to twenty-three different sports are scheduled and supervised, playing leagues organized, officials assigned, and equipment provided. For intramural sports during 1924, the University of Ohio allowed \$13,000; Minnesota \$11,000; Michigan \$10,500; and the other members from \$7000 down to a minimum of \$3500. One of these, Ohio, had 250 regularly organized basket ball, and ninety-four baseball teams. Two thousand of its undergraduates competed in track athletics, and 14,829 participated in nineteen different sports. Of the total enrollment, 77 per cent took part in intramural athletics. This is an excellent record, but it is only one of many.

The funds for these mass athletics came in large part from the gate receipts of football games. If any justification is needed of the commercial features attendant on these games, it seems to me it is amply met by consideration of the above needs for which the money is spent. Without the immense sums taken in at the gate, it would be impossible for the colleges to make such excellent showings of mass participation in sports as the one above noted.

Recruiting among the high and secondary schools is still a serious problem. In forty-three of the states high school associations have been formed, and many of them are coöperating with the colleges in an effort to prevent improper proselyting among high school boys. Closer relations with the high and secondary schools seem desirable in order to secure the coöperation of all educational institutions in an effort to make the best educational use possible of athletics, and suppress such evils as gambling, improper proselyting, and low standards of play and sportsmanship. To this end, local college conferences are urged to make contacts with the high and secondary schools of their respective localities.

The reports of the district representatives indicate that rules of eligibility are being satisfactorily enforced. More and more of the smaller institutions are adopting the one-year rule, and in all such cases no lowering of playing standards has resulted. Many of the institutions are also adopting a rule whereby a player transferring from one college cannot represent another in intercollegiate games. Such a rule would have prevented the playing in football by an eastern college this past season of a promising athlete who had been declared ineligible in the Middle West.

Your attention is especially invited to the report of Professor La Porte, the representative of the Pacific coast, or ninth district. It indicates a very decided effort to deal with all of the many difficult problems connected with intercollegiate athletics. The colleges of that region have from two to four years of compulsory athletics, and in addition the majority require comprehensive courses in personal and public hygiene, with increasing emphasis placed upon physical and medical examinations as prerequisites

for all sport competitions. Professor La Porte states that the important football games attract from 30,000 to 70,000 spectators, and that, considering the multiplicity of problems connected with the administration of the athletic program, the situation is being handled satisfactorily.

The reports indicate that the rules of play formulated by the representatives of this Association are satisfactory. No fatalities in football have occurred among the colleges during the 1924 season. There have been some among other players who have not received the same efficient training and supervision as undergraduates. This emphasizes the need of more competent instructors for this rough and virile game. To meet the increasing demand for capable physical directors and coaches, a number of colleges are instituting special training courses, and institutions like the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, and the University of Illinois, are straining their plants to capacity.

The colleges more than fulfilled their part in making the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games of 1924 a success. In the neighborhood of \$10,000 was contributed by them, as well as the services of many of the coaches who attended the teams that went to Paris. The competition for places on the teams was keener and more general than in any past Olympiad. In part this is believed to be due to the fact that the colleges conducted their own try-outs, and undergraduates were certified to the Olympic Committee by their own college officials. As a result, successful undergraduates were sent to the games as representatives of their colleges. There were forty-seven undergraduates on a track and field team of 121 members, and all the winners of track and field events were representatives of colleges, high or secondary schools, or had been developed in them.

It is of especial note that the winners represented all parts of our great country, which illustrates the uniformly high standards attained throughout our land in these sports. It is reported that the colleges were also represented in other teams as follows: seven among sixty-five swimmers, four out of twenty-eight boxers, and eleven of sixteen wrestlers.

I will not dwell further on these games, since reports are to be received today from others who participated in their conduct. I cannot forebear, however, commenting upon the great service rendered to amateur sports in this country by the president of the American Olympic Association, and the American Olympic Committee, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, through his able handling of the many vexing problems connected with the participation of the United States in the 1924 Olympiad. Due to his advancing years it is probable that he will not be able to serve his country again in this capacity, and therefore I suggest that a fitting resolu-

tion be prepared, expressing the deep appreciation of the colleges of the successful efforts he made in connection with the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games of 1924.

The Executive Committee thought it wise to omit the National Collegiate Track and Field 1924 Meet, in the thought that by so doing it would promote the Olympic Games. It is believed the results justified this action. It is recommended, however, that these games be resumed in 1925.

The Swimming Committee will report on the first National Collegiate Swimming Meet, which was held, by the courtesy of the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and was a great success. Your Executive Committee is impressed with the advisability of having these meetings annually, and so recommends.

All the various committees representative of this Association have carried on during the past year in such a manner as to deserve heartiest thanks. Personally, I am under deep obligation for the active and efficient assistance of the Executive Committee and the officials and vice-presidents of the organization. The changes in the constitution adopted two years ago have proven satisfactory. Your Executive Committee has conferred with the president on four separate occasions during the year, and they have been most helpful in directing and guiding the work of the Association. The spirit of service that has actuated all with whom I have come in contact has been most inspiring, and has resulted in extending the influence and membership of this Association.

It is my belief that college athletics should have as little centralized government as possible, but that each college should direct its own athletic activities and be responsible for their proper conduct, in accordance with the ideals and principles set forth in our constitution. In addition, the colleges should all be organized into local athletic groups. Their representatives should meet from time to time to discuss common problems and to regulate their intercollegiate athletic relations. The problems confronting the colleges are too serious and complex to be solved satisfactorily except through concerted action resulting from thorough organization. I believe the continued physical well-being, virility, and moral fiber of this nation depends in large part upon the play activities of its youth. "The establishment of health and right living habits must be considered a most important and vital factor in any education that is to fit for life. Provisions for such games, plays, drills, and other exercises as will develop physical strength, bodily control, and endurance is essential to the schools of any nation that would maintain for all its citizens a high degree of

preparedness for the duties both of peace and war." (Commissioner of Education, 1917.)

When Goldsmith wrote:

"Woe to that land to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay,"

he expressed an inference drawn from historical fact. The World War draft statistics of the rich United States showed 46.8 per cent of defectives, and that nearly a third of those called to serve were physically unfit. The examinations at recent citizens' military training camps bare the same national weakness. It has been well said that "a nation that is healthy physically is sound mentally and morally. The blood that feeds the brain is generated in the body." (Secretary Weeks.)

I urge upon the colleges, therefore, continuous efforts to prevent the physical deterioration of our citizenry. They can assist materially:

1. By adopting physical training programs of at least two years' duration;
2. By encouraging out-door life and general participation in recreational sports;
3. By establishing and maintaining proper institutional direction and control of intercollegiate sports;
4. By combining with other colleges in a common effort to administer athletics, raise standards, suppress evils, and secure the best results from the play activities of undergraduates.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association will celebrate its twentieth anniversary next December. Let us all determine to make the year notable by efficient efforts to carry into full effect the purposes of the Association which are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation, and the conduct by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane, and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

II. THE ADMINISTRATION OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

DR. CHARLES W. KENNEDY, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRINCETON BOARD OF ATHLETIC CONTROL.

I have no hope that in anything I may say today any easy solutions or panaceas will be offered for the many problems that confront us. What I should like to suggest is rather a point of view or method of approach to those problems which, I hope, may illuminate and clarify the problems and possibly suggest solutions that may prove tenable and sound.

It is a commonplace that we cannot deal wisely with any system without a thorough understanding, not merely of the facts we are dealing with, but also of their implications. Now, it seems to me that one reason why college athletics have been in the past three or four decades so debated, and debatable, is that those most interested have not in all instances been in agreement as to the significance and purpose of college sports. One approach to the discussion of college athletics has been based on an assumption that we are dealing with a system of physical training. Another approach has been based upon an assumption that college sport is entirely analogous to the informal, spontaneous play in which an individual indulges when he gives a Saturday afternoon, for example, to golf. Both these assumptions seem to me to be, in large part, false.

I think you will agree with me that if college athletics as at present organized rest merely upon the basis of physical education and physical training, we have a very complex and top-heavy system for accomplishing a comparatively simple end. If the object of college sport is solely to keep men in good physical condition, we are taking an extremely expensive and complicated route to reach that end. A gymnasium with chestweights and dumbbells, a minimum of out-door equipment, and a few instructors would accomplish that task quite as well and far more simply.

The other assumption, that college sport represents the undergraduate's informal and spontaneous love of play, somewhat intensified because of the number of men engaged, seems to me

equally false. The falsity in this case seems to me to be produced by the presence in college sport of the principle of *representation*. In intercollegiate competition the individual undergraduate is competing as a representative of the institution to which he belongs and this simple fact makes, it seems to me, a world of difference. If you or I make an engagement to play golf or tennis with a friend, we represent nothing but ourselves. If we do not train, if we do not practise, if we violate the code of sportsmanship, our actions reflect upon no one but ourselves. But if, with four or five others, we are engaged in a team match to represent our golf club, or our tennis club, against another, there at once enters into our play the principle of representation, and this principle is likely to alter the whole nature of our competition. We are likely to feel, and the club is likely to feel, that we are no longer completely free agents,—that we are in fact their representatives, charged with the responsibility of representing them as well as we possibly can in skill and in sportsmanship, and that the club has a right to define the degree of skill and the quality of sportsmanship which shall represent it. This subordination of individual freedom to representative responsibility is a factor, it seems to me, of primary importance in any discussion of college sport.

What, then, is this system of college athletics with which we are dealing and what is its true place in the corporate life of a college or a university? I recognize, of course, that it has a value in improving the physique of a growing boy. I recognize that it has a value in affording an outlet for the natural human desire for the playing of games. But the intensity of my faith in college sport is not based on either of these grounds. It is based upon the conviction that college athletics properly supervised and properly developed afford a laboratory training for the development of character such as is not afforded elsewhere in the life of an undergraduate. I am glad to have this opportunity to define my faith. The training of the average undergraduate, as I see it, falls into three phases. First, his mind is being informed and disciplined, and his intellectual powers developed. Second, in addition to intellectual development, qualities of character are being strengthened in him—will, resolution, patience—by his efforts to analyze and solve the problems presented to him day by day in the various fields of study he has chosen. His character is being developed by a struggle against himself, a struggle against his own ineptitude and inability. But there is, I believe, a third phase of education in which character must be developed and made strong in a growing boy, not only by competition against himself, but by competition against others. It is in this field that our whole modern system of college sport fulfills so important a function. Nothing is more important than that a boy should

learn, during the formative years of college, to control and command his own powers, to focus them upon a single end, to mobilize them quickly and completely, and yet to do so with a chivalrous regard for the rights of others and the rules of the game. This is a training, it seems to me, that lies at the heart of all development of an individual toward good and useful citizenship. Now it is possible in the classroom to preach all this to a boy, to show him the need and the importance of it, but it is vital and imperative that he should have something like a laboratory training in carrying out the precepts we give him. College sport furnishes such a laboratory.

In competitive sport it is necessary for a boy to mobilize at a given time and a given place all the skill and intelligence and courage that he possesses; to do this in the face of the most strenuous opposition; to do it with a smile and a cool head; to do it in a spirit of chivalrous sportsmanship that will not permit him to stoop to that which is base and mean in order to win. If any system that furnishes such a training as this is not very directly serving an educational purpose, then certainly many of us are in error as to what the ends of education should be in the case of a growing boy.

Now if there is any validity in this point of view that college sport constitutes, and should constitute, an actual department of the life of a college, or university, it carries with it an obvious implication. That is, that the administration of college sport should be entrusted only to a governing agency that is continuous in time and responsible in character. This implication, of course, points directly to university control of intercollegiate athletics.

I have read and heard the view expressed, and ably expressed, that our whole situation would be bettered if complete control of college sport were restored to the undergraduate. With the spirit in which such a suggestion is made, I have great sympathy. But with the wisdom of the suggestion I am forced to take issue. True progress in intercollegiate athletics can be attained only by continuity of viewpoint in administration. This continuity furnishes the means by which progress in athletic conditions is conserved from year to year, so that little by little we build upon the experience of the past toward sounder development of sport. Now the undergraduate body is not continuous, in the sense I have in mind. Every four years furnishes a complete change in its constituent units. Every two years marks a very considerable change. Policies adopted or agreements entered into three years ago are likely to be completely unintelligible to an undergraduate of today both as to cause and purpose. The attention of the undergraduate is almost always focused upon the present rather than upon the future, upon the present year, the present contest. The

outcome of a given contest is likely to seem to him more important than a question of principle which may be rooted in a long view toward the future.

The agency that administers college athletics must not merely be continuous, but also must be responsible to the university in the same sense in which the agencies that govern any other phase of her corporate life are responsible. We must not forget that in the last three or four decades intercollegiate athletics have passed through two stages: an original stage in which control was very largely centered in undergraduate hands, and a subsequent stage in which alumni interest and control was dominant. We must not forget that in both these stages of development there was a lack of responsibility in the guidance of intercollegiate athletics which hindered effective administration and permitted evils of spirit and practice which we are glad to regard as belonging, in large measure, to the past. We must not forget that the whole history of college sport has been one of steady development toward better conditions; and that this movement toward better things has been directly parallel with a movement toward responsible university administration and control of college sport, toward recognition by the university that college athletics constitute a department of university life.

Now it is from this point of view that I have been interested in the problem at Princeton. It seems to me that the most important questions about athletics are two: Where does the control of college athletics center? What are the lines of responsibility which govern the administration of college athletics? Those seem to me to be the two fundamental and really important questions about the whole matter; because if our control is correctly centered, if our athletic system is correctly related to the life of the university as a whole and is governed by the same wisdom and authority that governs other phases of university life, if the lines of responsibility from those who are immediately charged with the administration of athletics to those who are ultimately in authority are correctly drawn, then we need not particularly fear to face any of the problems that arise from our present system.

In general, today, it seems to me, there are two systems of university control that are being exerted in athletics. One obtains, perhaps, more universally through the West and Middle West than in the East; that is the system by which a department of athletics is set up and a director of athletics who is a member of the faculty, with faculty tenure and faculty salary, is in charge of the department. In institutions where that system has been set up, the old advisory boards of undergraduates and alumni have nearly gone. There is still informal assistance and counsel, but the power rests in the department and in the head of the department.

In the East, in institutions such as the one which I have the honor to represent, we have not yet proceeded to that point; and yet I am not certain but that, in a number of ways, we have established as complete a university control in practice as is represented, perhaps, by the departmental system. I can illustrate what I mean by outlining the way in which athletics are controlled at the university which I know best.

At Princeton a complete separation is made at the start between all questions of eligibility and all questions of business administration. There are two bodies functioning in parallel relationship; one is the Faculty Committee on Athletics and the other is the Board of Athletic Control. The Faculty Committee on Athletics consists, in Princeton, solely of members of the faculty. That committee, at present, has a membership of seven men, the eldest in service of whom has been a member of the committee since 1888. That committee has complete and sole authority over any question of eligibility; it has final power to approve or veto the appointment of any coach; it has final power to determine the physical fitness of all men competing for us (a power exercised, naturally, in consultation with the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education) and it has final power of investigation and action in any question which seems to involve sportsmanship or a question of professionalism, should such arise, in athletics. These are the powers of the Faculty Committee.

The Board of Athletic Control has charge of athletics on the business side; that is, in the making of schedules, the financing of the various sports, the provision for the trips by which the schedule is carried into effect, the care of the athletic equipment, grounds, buildings, and so forth, the administration of all funds accruing from athletics; in general, all powers other than those I have outlined as belonging to the Faculty Committee. The Board of Control consists of thirteen members. The president of the university, *ex officio*, is a full, active, and voting member; there are three members of the Board of Trustees of the university; three members of the faculty of the university, who must also be members of the Faculty Committee on Athletics and elected by that committee as its delegates on the Board of Control; three alumni, elected by the Graduate Council of Princeton to represent them; and three undergraduates elected by the Undergraduate Athletic Committee to represent them.

You will see how complete is the university control, under this system, over the business organization and the finances of the various sports. You start with seven votes out of thirteen on the Board representing the trustees and the faculty, and this Board, it must be remembered, has complete charge of the business administration of our sports, and complete power over competitive athletics, with the exception of these powers which I have already

spoken of as reserved to the jurisdiction of the Faculty Committee.

Now whether one favors the somewhat simpler departmental system of organization of college sport to this possibly more elaborate system is, I should say, a matter of preference; but the thing that interests me is that, here in the East, we have been able to work out of the past history of college sport a system of control that centers final and complete authority over all phases of intercollegiate sport in the hands of the faculty and the trustees of the university. In that, it seems to me, the control and regulation of college sport has moved forward. In the past thirty or forty years we have made enormous progress along these lines. That this system is completely free from defects I would be the last to uphold—I doubt whether any system is ever perfect—but that it represents the correct ideal in the administration of competitive intercollegiate sports I feel certain.

In present-day discussions of college athletics two problems are constantly forcing themselves to the front: the problem of the character and responsibility of the coach, and the problem that presents itself in the size of the modern athletic budget. The first of these problems has led to much discussion as to the relative desirability of amateur, professional, or faculty coaches. The second of these problems underlies much of the present-day discussion as to the "commercialization" of college athletics. I should like to give as frankly as possible my views on these two problems.

The real question about a college coach, it seems to me, is not the much bedeviled and belabored question as to whether he is an amateur or a professional coach, or a member of the faculty. The real question is as to his permanence and his responsibility. The seasonal coach, who devotes only a portion of his time to coaching, combining it with some other set of interests outside the university, is to that extent, whatever his merits may otherwise be, a less permanent and less responsible agent of the university. The important question about a coach does not seem to me to be whether he is amateur or whether he is professional, whether he is paid or whether he is not paid. As a matter of fact, so far as my knowledge extends, there are very few purely amateur coaches, seasonal or otherwise, engaged in teaching college sport today. I am inclined to believe that a coach ought to be a professional, in the same sense that any other college teacher is a professional; that he should be engaged on a permanent all-year basis, that he should be directly responsible to university authority, and that his salary should be governed by the same law of supply and demand that governs other professions. The development in the past few years of coaching schools at various universities at which young men of fine character, intelligence, and sportsmanship may re-

ceive training for this profession is to my mind a very encouraging and heartening development. I think we may hope to recruit at such schools men of the right character and personality, who will fit themselves seriously for the profession of coaching, and who will enter our university departments of athletics with a sense of the significance and importance of that field of university life.

The real questions, therefore, as to the college coach, of which there are four, seem to me to be these: First of all, and most important (whether he is paid or whether he is not paid), to whom is the coach responsible? Is he responsible to some one, and is that some one the right person? There is your question, and it is just as important a question if he is giving his services gratis as it is if you are paying him whatever the market sets up as a fair return for his services.

The second question about the coach is: What is his personality, his character, the type of influence which he exercises on the boys under him? If you cannot answer that question favorably, you should go no further with that man; no matter how successful he may be in other ways, you *must* go no further with him. But if you find that a coach is the type of man whose influence is sound and fine, you may go on and consider his other qualifications.

The third question is: How well does he really know the sport which he professes to teach? Is he essentially a student of the basic principles of his sport, or is he superficial? Is he an opportunist? Is he borrowing his methods here and there according to changing whim and the fads of the time? How well does he really know the fundamentals of the sport he professes to teach?

The fourth question is: How well can he teach what he knows? I have known many men engaged in the process of teaching, in sport and outside of sport, who were in high degree masters of their professions but not particularly skilled in imparting to others the knowledge they themselves possess.

These are the real questions about a coach; and it seems to me the less we bother with the question whether we are fortunate enough to get a coach who is willing and able to serve us for nothing, or whether we are doing what I think we should justly do—paying the market price for his service—the better off we shall be. And the more we ask these four questions: To whom is he responsible? What is his character and personality? How well does he know his sport? And how well can he teach what he knows? the more progress we are going to make in the correct development and regulation of university athletics. So much for the coach.

Now as to the frequently met charge that college athletics are becoming "commercialized" by the mere size of our athletic budg-

ets; what is the truth of the matter? The fact is that such a charge, if applied to any progressive system of college athletics, represents a somewhat illogical demand that two irreconcilable things shall somehow be reconciled; namely, that a policy of participation in competitive athletics by an entire undergraduate body shall be administered on a budget that would have been adequate decades ago when only a small percentage of the undergraduate body participated in intercollegiate sport.

At the present time, the country over, there are many who believe that the policy in college sport should be "athletics for all." They feel, whatever the benefit of athletics may be conceived to be, that there should be a system properly administered and properly regulated which would put those benefits at the disposal of as large a number of men in the undergraduate body as possible.

Side by side with that almost universally held opinion, one meets constantly the expression of fear lest athletics are being "commercialized"; a fear of the size of our organizations, of the amounts of money involved in them, and of the business organizations that it has been necessary to set up to control them.

If you think for a moment about these two things, it seems to me that this stands out: That just in proportion as we believe that there is a value in athletics which ought to cause them to be extended to as large a proportion of the student body as possible—just in proportion as we are successful in doing this, and in proportion to the number of men who receive this increased benefit, inevitably and automatically the amounts of money involved in equipping the teams and providing the facilities for sport will increase, and just in the same proportion will the business organization that controls these activities necessarily enlarge and expand. It is not possible, at one and the same time, to ask or demand that we extend to these large numbers of students an increasing, and eventually 100 per cent, participation in athletics, and, at the same time, refuse to face the fact that this brings with it the necessity of a business organization and an inevitable necessity of handling, on one side of the ledger or the other, very considerable sums of money.

Now the question of money in athletics is, of course, a vexed question. There is a feeling, and a very natural feeling, that when you have a system that is, supposedly, a matter of sport, it should not involve such heavy financial operations. When one reads of the large sums of money that are handled, there is something in it that, somehow, as an immediate reaction, goes against the grain.

When one picks up a newspaper, for example, and reads of the hundreds of thousands of spectators that witnessed the football games in any eastern stadium this past fall, and then estimates that if the price of attendance is averaged at only two dollars the

autumn's proceeds at almost any one of them would range from a third to two thirds of a million dollars, or more, one is likely to be staggered. These are staggering sums to grow out of a system of amateur sport. Members of university faculties, who are not in all cases entirely sympathetic with athletic purposes and the athletic ideal, are given concern by such figures, rather naturally, I think, when one remembers that the departmental budgets for the intellectual purposes of their various departments are, in most instances, much less than the athletic budget. One cannot wonder that a man who has selected as a profession the teaching of (let us say) philosophy, mathematics, or science, looking at the total budget of his department and then examining such figures as these and finding that larger sums are being expended on sports than are being expended in the intellectual fields in which he is primarily interested,—one cannot wonder, I say, that it gives him pause; one cannot wonder that he is inclined to question whether things are as they should be.

But what such a man usually forgets is this: that just in proportion as these figures are large, they represent the participation in sport of a very much larger percentage of the undergraduate body than ever would come under his department as such. He forgets that there are phases of activity and administration in athletics which cannot be paralleled at all in the functioning of his department.

For example, take any one of the departments of a college or university; its budget must, of course, provide teaching. The university may or may not, according to its budget system, charge against the given department a certain percentage of overhead. But the budget of the department is very largely made up, except in the science departments, where there are additional funds needed for laboratory equipment, etc., of the teaching item only.

Now, in sport, you have a teaching item paralleling the teaching item in any technical department in the university. The large number of coaches and assistant coaches that one must provide in our various sports is, after all, nothing in the world but a number of teachers, and they should be selected as such. That is their function.

But there are many other matters of expense in athletics which a departmental budget in college or university has no call to meet. In addition to coaching, what else do we have to supply in equipping our teams? In this country—and here we differ from England—every item of expense that is incident to participation in sport by any undergraduate is normally borne by the athletic association of the university which he represents. In England that is not true. In England, at least at Oxford and Cambridge, which are the universities I know best, the whole system is more informal. The students make up a team and when they go out of

town they go to the booking office and each man, as likely as not, buys his ticket to his destination; he may buy his own sport equipment, his own uniform, and all that sort of thing. Now, in this country we don't do that, and there is a very important reason why we don't. In this respect there is a great contrast between the English system and the organization of competitive sport in our colleges and universities. Every one of them equips the undergraduate. He is given his uniforms, his stockings and shoes, his polo, hockey, lacrosse sticks—the entire equipment he plays with; he is given whatever is incident to his participation in competitive sport at not one cent of expense to him. Suppose he represent any one of your institutions and is engaging in competition away from his home grounds; what happens? From the moment the team starts, beginning with the bus that carries them to the railroad station, including the railroad tickets that take them to the town where they are to play, including their rooms at the hotel, their meals at the hotel,—all expenses that are incident to making that trip are borne by the treasury of the athletic association of the institution that they represent.

Now why is this? Is there a justification of it, or would it be better if we in this country should try to adopt the English system? I believe there is a very sound reason why our system is what it is. We must not forget that Oxford and Cambridge are, to a very considerable degree, class universities representing the aristocracy and wealth of England, and we need not be surprised if this fact colors their point of view in sport as well as in other matters. But our colleges and universities are very immediately serving a great democracy. We must take our boys as they come to us—boys from preparatory schools such as the old schools of New England; boys from the high schools of the country who have little background of means behind them, who are coming, in the finest sense of the word, "under their own steam." It is well that we should not lose admiration for the type of college student who comes from the high schools of this country, who does not have someone behind him pushing him into college, but who, as he comes to the beginning of manhood, says to himself, "I desire a college education because I know that, if I obtain it, my whole life is going to be a different type of service"; who feels this so strongly that, under his own steam, and very often unable to look ahead for six months, he comes to our colleges and universities. Now, if we were to adopt anything like the English system, what should we be doing? We should be saying to our undergraduates, "Those of you who are fortunately situated, financially, shall represent us and have their place in intercollegiate sport." Men of the type of whom I have spoken could not afford it, and they would be out of sport. That seems to me a very sound reason for the difference between our system and the Eng-

lish, and I think it goes a considerable distance toward justifying this large sport budget.

Now what is really more important than the size of the budget at any institution is the question as to how the funds are administered. Is the system budgeted? Do those responsible for administration know what they are doing? Is the purchase and supply of equipment, of service, of everything that goes into the carrying on of athletics, being conducted as purchase and supply would be carried on in a business office? That is the question. Are the expenditures made by someone in a haphazard and guesswork way, scattering money to the winds like rain, or are they handled with brains and with a willingness to do the thing in a businesslike way? That is the really important question on the financial side. If you can answer that question right; if you can say, "The man that is running this is, in the first place, responsible to the Board of Athletic Control; the Board of Athletic Control is directly responsible to the trustees of the university; therefore the responsibility as to athletic finance runs from this man, through the chairman of the Board, straight back to the trustees,"—if you can answer that way, then your athletic finances will be properly administered—unless an error of judgment has been made in picking the man and has not yet been discovered. Purchase and supply and the whole problem of equipment and service will be handled with the same care and responsibility as in any other phase of university administration. It seems to me that is a complete answer to the question.

The budget, as to its size, must be examined from another angle. The public focuses its vision on a few large football games and their receipts. What the public never realizes is that, during the rest of the year, that money is being expended, we will hope wisely and carefully, for the support of other sports and teams which could not exist otherwise.

At Princeton, last year, we supervised 39 intercollegiate competitive teams in sixteen sports. We had a varsity and a freshman team in each of those sixteen sports, and, in seven, we had in addition a junior varsity,—all with intercollegiate competitive schedules costing money. Out of those thirty-nine teams, there were only three that did not turn in a deficit. The three that supported themselves were varsity football, varsity baseball, and varsity basket ball. All the other sports were in some degree dependent for their existence upon the receipts of these three. The deficits of the other teams varied from very little all the way down, or up, to a sport like rowing, which at Princeton has no income whatever. These are facts which one must always keep in mind.

And then, finally, we must, it seems to me, ask ourselves another question. Has this complicated system of sport, with its

business organization and its large budget, a real value? With the size of the figures that are involved and all these considerations in mind we must ask ourselves, "What are the purposes, after all, that are subserved by college sport on its competitive intercollegiate side? Are they important purposes?" If they are, then they justify what they cost; if they are not, let us do away with them.

I, personally, am a firm believer in intercollegiate competitive sport, properly supervised and developed, as an actual educational influence upon the undergraduate. And, as I have already said, I am not in this thinking primarily of his physical condition. We do not need all this organization of intercollegiate athletics to keep men in physical condition.

Behind college sport lies a much bigger question, the question of what we are trying to do for those boys that come to us during the four years of college—not the years of their university specialized training, but the four years of college. When a boy comes to us he is sent by his father. That father sees in that boy not a name upon our registrar's records, not one unit out of two thousand or three thousand or ten thousand, but he sees an individual, John Smith or Tom Brown, and his memory of that youngster goes back to the days when he first saw him in his mother's arms. He has watched that boy grow up. He has seen him develop, begin to be an individual, begin by slight degrees to take a place in the world. He goes to school, he plays his first games, and as the years roll round he comes to that most difficult of all ages for a boy, the year or years that represent the threshold of college. He has come to the time when he cannot be held and he cannot be let go. He has come to the years in which he must pass for better or for worse from a regulated into a self-regulated existence, and that boy, as the father muses upon him, represents to him what? A son? Yes, but more than a son, his own future projected through the life of that boy. There is the youngster that is to take up the work that he may not be able to bring to attainment, and through the long years when his hand fails there is the hope of that man, flesh of his flesh, blood of his blood.

He sends the boy to us, and I say to you that when he picks out of our institutions yours or mine he performs an act of faith that I think is one of the greatest acts of faith in the world. He says to us, "Take this boy during these four formative years; stamp upon him the impress of your ideals, teach him what you would have him know, because I believe in what you believe in. You can do for him what I can't do. For four years he is yours."

Now what does the father want us to do with him? Train his mind only? No. That comes first, of course. Our great task is to inform and discipline his mental powers that he may possess a

sharp-edged and tempered weapon wherewith to confront life. One doesn't succeed in Wall Street, I am told, by making a tackle. Brains win in any department of life, but brains alone don't win. The prison records of the world give indubitable evidence that a keen intellect that is unguided by character may bring only degradation and disgrace. Nor is character enough without brains, because life presents us with many examples of the benevolent futilities that result from high aspirations that lack intellectual power to bring them to achievement.

Now it is in that field, it seems to me, that college sport stands. It is a laboratory training in character. It says to the boy—and its chief value is not its physical training, but the code of honor and chivalry that sportsmanship gives, and if we haven't sportsmanship we haven't anything,—sport says to that boy, "You are going to find when you get out into active life that there will be causes that will drain out of you all of the strength, the energy, the skill, and the devotion that you can muster. You will find causes that must be met and won, if they are met and won at all, without crossing the line that represents a sacrifice of integrity, of chivalry, of sportsmanship, of honesty. You must learn to fight with the best you can give; *and yet never do the thing that would enable you to win, if it violates the code.*" Sport teaches, if it is properly guided and properly controlled, that thing.

And it teaches something else. Life was never designed on the basis that all of us can succeed in everything all the time. It can't be done. Causes go down to failure and defeat. Causes that represent the very highest that the aspiration of man can reach to are checked and thwarted and temporarily defeated.

One of the things about youth that is so terrifying is its sureness. Life is so easy to the lad. At the foot of the rainbow there is a pot of gold, and the foot of the rainbow is over the next hill. It is only after the years have passed over his head that he finds you can walk many a weary mile in search of the foot of the rainbow and find precious little gold to dig there, if you ever reach it. That he learns later. To youth success is easy. But life shows that there are those who must lay down "on Flanders fields" the dearest things to their hearts, and trust to those that come after, and the future, that somehow, sometime, those things may be led to victory. But they, there, stretched out on those foreign fields, met their agony, with everything that they had fought for, unwon and unattained.

I say to you that one value of sport is in that it teaches a man to meet defeat, failure. He cannot win all the time. Defeat is a challenge to character and a challenge to citizenship. When he is defeated, what is his attitude? Does he curl up and quit? Does he whine? Does he attack the chivalry and the ability, the sportsmanship of his opponent, or has he learned to say, with his

chest out, standing on his two feet, with clear eyes and self-respect, "Here is my hand; you were a better man than I was that day, that time—but we will play again." If he has learned to say that, he has learned something that life can never take from him. And I say to you, therefore, that those of us who have the honor and the privilege of participating in some degree in the guidance of what I consider to be an actual educational force in college life have a field of service, a responsibility, and an opportunity second to none that for the moment I can think of.

III. IMPRESSIONS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1924.

I. MR. A. A. STAGG, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

This topic, I think, is divided between four men, and as I have not seen any of the other three, I don't know how we ought to attack it. I presume that we will more or less overlap one another in what we have to say. It was a great occasion for an old fellow like me to go on a trip of this kind, but I have been on other trips, and, in fact, this was the fourth time that I had made a trip of this character, three of them abroad, the first one in 1900 to Paris, the second in 1908 to London, and this time again to Paris. The difference between the Olympic games of 1900 at Paris and the Olympic games of this year was so great that it is impossible for me to describe it; in fact, you might say the games of 1900 were more or less like a picnic affair compared with these great games.

It was reported by the French committee that there were forty-five nations who participated in these games, and over seven thousand competitors. Of course, they did not all participate in the track and field events, but that is an immense number of nations and a tremendous number of individuals, and the part that I saw was an immense affair.

I can't begin to describe to you the feelings of that group of three hundred boys and girls who went on that trip on the steamship "America." The hurry and bustle of the start was something which got hold of your nerves and electrified you. With the bands playing and the cheers, it was a thrilling scene; but it wasn't long before we settled down to business, and the lunch call gathered us all in the second class dining room, where the training table was formed. And it wasn't half an hour after the first luncheon that groups of boys and girls were going about the decks, playing their banjos and guitars and ukuleles, and singing their songs, and it was really very entertaining and interesting.

We had our little German band, or orchestra, to play for us at each of the big meals, and I remember that on one occasion they were so eager to play that when they were interrupted they didn't

know quite how to act. They never had such a welcome as they had on that trip, for after every piece that was played the three hundred or more of us that were there gave them a handclap, and cheered them on, so they were quite thrilled. But on this particular occasion we were given community song books, and some of the boys started off with their singing, and they kept going, singing one song after another, until we had occupied a full half hour of the period. It was interesting to see the looks on the faces of the orchestra, as they realized that their time was being taken up, and do what they could, they couldn't get in the five pieces which they regularly played, until finally there was a little lull, when they started, and never took the instruments out of their mouths.

We settled over there, in a town about nine miles from Paris, and wonderfully provided for in eleven huts holding twenty each, on a fine estate owned by Prince Murat,—a most charming place, the great forest dating back several centuries, with a beautiful chateau and a rose garden unsurpassed, at least one such as I had never seen before,—with rose bushes or rose trees, some of which I estimated to be fifteen feet high, and the trunks of which were as large around as my ankle. In this charming spot we were accustomed to do as we liked, and we thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. And when one could picture to himself the fact that the great notables of France had been accustomed to walk about this estate, and that Napoleon had often come there, truly the scene was thrilling. We could not but feel how beautifully we were located, and how fortunate indeed we were to have this opportunity.

We hadn't been there but one night when a fire occurred in the village adjoining,—a very small place,—and the boys rushed down to help put it out. Some of them who were expert electricians grabbed sticks of wood and pulled the wires off the different homes, but one poor Frenchman, thinking he might do it just as well as they, grabbed with his hands and in an instant he was snuffed out. The boys worked over him for forty-five minutes,—worked hard,—but to no avail. Then they put their hands in their pockets and raised over \$200 for the widow. One of the Harvard boys gave \$5; one of his friends said, "Don't give so much as that. You can't afford it." "Well," he said, "I would rather do it than spend it on myself." That boy had been working his way through Harvard; it showed the spirit of American youth.

We had a great many pleasant occasions there. Every night there was an entertainment of some sort, or a short dance, and we had quite a number of very choice entertainers, including Mary Pickford and her husband, and Marie Dressler, and several other notable leaders in entertaining. So the time passed very delightfully. Every day we went over to the games, back and forth in our electric busses; while at first these were a bit slow, later on

they speeded up. The arrangements were, as I considered, quite perfect, although, of course, it didn't suit the boys always to think that they couldn't be in Paris most of the time. It was a wonderful crowd, very largely made up of college men. I think they constituted about ninety-four out of 108 of the track men, and in some of the other games, like wrestling, there was something like fourteen out of eighteen that were college men; in other sports there was a good, fair representation; so that they really represented America in the finest sort of way. And while there was lots doing at different times, they always kept in mind the fact that they were over there to represent the United States, and it was up to them to do their best. The boys, I believe, behaved in a superb way, and as real American citizens. The emphasis was laid by Colonel Thompson on the way over, and by the coaches at different times, on the point that we should uphold the standard of American life, and do our level best to be at all times gentlemen, and at all times do credit to our country. The boys, for the most part, did it, so that it was a most honorable trip, I think, from many standpoints.

II. DR. R. TAIT MCKENZIE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

All of us who have had the task of advising students with reference to the tree of knowledge have had the experience of having to advise students not to be afraid of shaking the tree in the fear that the fruit will all come down and there will be nothing left for their successors. In approaching this tree that was planted, or that began its growth, in Olympia two thousand years ago or more, and that was replanted thirty years ago, and has now reached such a growth, I feel that there is no danger of anyone of us exhausting the subject and leaving nothing for the succeeding speakers. I was particularly struck with this after listening to Mr. Stagg's able talk this morning.

There are one or two impressions that I would like to shake down from this tree, however, that might be of interest, and the first one is the extraordinary difference in the organization of training since the first Olympic games of 1900 and before.

When the team went aboard the "America," they found a ship that was thoroughly equipped as a floating gymnasium. On the upper deck there was a ring, and the boxers were working there, shadow boxing and in bouts practically all forenoon and all afternoon. The training never let up for a minute. On the next deck there was a running track, and under the various coaches the men were given their workout just as regularly as they would get it on shore. In the same way the sprinters were worked out, and on the deck below there was a mat on which the wrestlers after a run and setting up exercises were given their bouts throughout the whole day. A little further aft there was a swimming tank of

about ten feet in length in which the swimmers, both boys and girls, did their five minute swim, tethered by a rope so that they didn't make much progress. They all swam under the direction of the coach. The same was true about the fencers and about the oarsmen. All of this took an extraordinary amount of organization that would have been quite impossible twenty years ago. It merely shows the way in which organized training has progressed, and the thoroughness with which it has to be done if we are to maintain our place in the international athletic world.

The second impression that I would like to bring to your attention is the one I received of the conduct of the games themselves. The obvious place to have held these games was at the stadium of the Paris University Club at the gate leading to the Bois de Vincennes, but owing to political influences, which are not unknown in France, the stadium at Colombes was built in a place which was very inaccessible. This had, I believe, a great influence on the attendance, which should have been double what it was. In the same way the tennis tournaments were held close to this stadium at Colombes, when they should have been held out at St. Cloud, where they had beautiful tennis courts and all the accommodations necessary for looking after the team.

These facts, I think, helped to prevent the meet being the complete success that it otherwise would have been, although I should not like to give the impression that it was not a success, because these games were undoubtedly the most wonderful Olympic games that have been held in modern times, both from the number of athletes who attended and from the number of nations that were represented,—forty-five nations and seven thousand competitors. When you think of the Olympic games at their best in Greece, with their attendance of perhaps thirty thousand spectators, and with their athletes coming merely from the eastern end of the Mediterranean basin, they seem like a sort of family affair in comparison with the magnitude that these games have now attained.

The next thing that seemed to me an important one was the way in which the games were spread out. Anyone who wished to follow the boxing had to go to the preliminary bouts starting in the morning, going on in the afternoon, and sometimes till one or two in the morning, extending over about ten days. The same was true with the wrestling, so that the very size and complication of the games had a good deal to do with preventing it being spectacular and interesting to the casual crowd.

I believe that in the future some arrangement will have to be made by which these preliminary bouts and contests will be run at a separate time, and that the officials should condense the program so that only the finals will be presented and that these should as far as possible be presented in one place. That is a suggestion

that I would make, and one which I believe would meet with approval from a good many of the close observers of the games as they were held last summer.

Another impression that I got was the vagueness in the minds of a good many European competitors and committees of the distinction between the amateur and the professional. I remember very distinctly going out with a group to a military school and of speaking to some of the instructors there; it was taken as practically a matter of commonplace that they should compete as amateurs and that they should represent the nation. I believe that such is a very general impression through a good many of the European countries, and that it results in a slowing up or prevention of the spread of amateur competition; because the school boy, and the college student, accepts and recognizes that he has no chance or no business in a competition of that kind, and that it should be delegated to those whose business it is. Of course, if that feeling grows instead of dwindling it means that amateur athletics will not progress as they should, because we all know that amateur and professional competition cannot mix, never have mixed, and always end when they are mixed in the extinction of the true amateur competition. It is inevitable.

Another thing that struck me as being particularly noticeable was the sportsmanlike conduct of the crowds. We have heard a good deal about the unsportsmanlike conduct of the French during the Rugby football match, but on the whole I think that the behavior of the spectators there was quite as good as it would be in any American audience. The reason of the outbreak in the Rugby match was explained to me, and I believe it is enough to account for it. It seems that the American team was not considered as a very serious contender. They had been making a tour of England, and had been losing games right along. The French team was unbeatable, in the opinion of the French people, and when it came to the day of the match they thought there was nothing to it but to collect the bets. As a matter of fact, the American team was being built up all the time. The two or three well known stars were not being played, but other men were being developed, so that when the time came for the final game the ball was fed to these men who were unknown, and before the French team woke up to what was taking place the Americans had scored about four goals.

Now that is very annoying to a man who has a very large sum of money bet on his team, and being an emotional people the French showed it in the only way they could, which was by means of shouting, ejaculation, gesticulation, and the use of a stick. And if we examine our own history we will find that perhaps things which could be compared to that have occurred not a thousand miles away from New York.

The future of the games is, I believe, in the hands of those who speak our language, and I believe that if the Olympic idea is to continue, as we all hope it will, it will have to be through the active coöperation and the direction of the English-speaking peoples, because after all we speak the same kind of language in sport.

Opposite the hotel where I stayed in Paris there was another hotel, and every morning about eight o'clock the window of a room would open and a figure would appear. It was a man in pajamas; he used to light a cigarette, and put it on the balcony railing; then he would bend and rise four times; then he would pick up the cigarette, and lean over the banister and smoke for a while, then lay it down and do two or three more movements. I heard the people talking at the neighboring balconies of our hotel and what they were saying was, "Ah, the Olympic games!" The idea of the games did not get under the skin, so to speak, of the French people in the same way that it would have the people in America or in England, and I believe that if the Olympic games are to go on, as they will, it will be largely through coöperation of the commonwealth of peoples like Canada, Australia, England, Scotland, and Ireland on the one hand, and of the United States of America. If these peoples take hold of them and run them as has been done and as should be done, I think that the Olympic games are going to stay, and are going to be one of the greatest influences for good of modern times.

H. DR. JOHN BROWN, JR., SENIOR SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, Y. M. C. A.

As treasurer of the Overseas Olympic Committee of our American team, I had a good deal to do with the inner working of the administration, particularly from the business standpoint. Inasmuch as such a large proportion of the American representatives were college men, I believe that this group should be informed regarding the administration of the American Olympic team and have a larger part in determining the policies and principles that should govern in the future conduct of America's participation in these quadrennial events.

There are three points of view from which one may consider the Olympics. The first is that of the individual competitor. To him the occasion is a recognition of his superior ability. It gives to him an experience which is the culmination of his athletic career. It affords him an opportunity to represent his country. I do not think that the average athlete has yet the conception that he ought to have—and possibly there is no discredit attached to him, but rather to us, in this regard—from the standpoint of the contribution that the athlete has to make to the Olympic idea. From the standpoint of the individual athlete I do not think we

have yet made enough of the educational feature of participation in the international Olympics.

Simply as an observer and not as an athlete myself, I felt repeatedly that time and again portions of certain days might have been given to phases of recreation, entertainment, and education that would have made a permanent contribution, not only to the life of the individual himself, but through him to the athletic and recreational life of our country. And I believe we still have to think through a far larger educational content and to give deeper meaning to the individuals, both the girls and the boys, in these great international events.

Then there is the point of view of the International Olympic Committee itself. Surely as a spectacle this is an expensive proposition. If on the other hand it is a means of challenging and focusing the attention of the world upon the educational value, broadly speaking, of play, of recreation, of athletics, when properly conducted under the right environment, under the right leadership, and with the proper standards, then it is well worth the price.

I have been asked on several occasions whether I thought the Olympics were here to stay. I certainly believe they are. I believe too much was made of certain minor incidents that occurred over there that in no sense whatever reflected the general tone of the whole proceedings. To me it would be a tragedy from the standpoint of recreation and physical education on a world-wide basis for us ever to think seriously of giving up the Olympics.

I do believe, however, that if more thought is given to the selection of the best leaders from the various countries, not only to conduct the events but also to have charge of the teams, and also if a far more careful selection of the competitors themselves is made, it will help very materially in making these events what they ought to be. I think Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Mr. Alonzo Stagg and others who were there will agree with me in this impression, that there was just enough indicated here and there to show that the Olympics might easily become something very different from what their organizers would like them to be, but for constructive, wholesome leadership.

The third point of view, I think,—and that is the one that we are most interested in today,—is the influence of the international Olympics upon the respective nations involved. To me they represent the one, single, most important factor destined to make for a unifying and upward standardization in the rules that shall become universal, and what is more important, in the interpretation of those universal and uniform rules. They find that the Olympics spread more quickly than can be done in any other way, a wide and effective dissemination of knowledge of the best practice in training methods and in encouraging mass participation on

the part of individuals of all ages and both sexes in the different countries represented.

One could not live as I did for weeks next door to the athletes from Japan, India, Uruguay, the Argentine, Holland, and the other countries without being impressed by the statements of these men to the effect that what they had already learned from the athletes and coaches from the other countries had made their trip, their training, the expense, and everything else involved exceedingly worth while, not only because of what it meant to them personally but more particularly because of what it was going to mean to athletics back in the countries from which they came.

I have some personal impressions regarding the conduct of future Olympics from the standpoint of the American team. They are simply personal. I pass them on to you for what they may be worth. I believe that the American Olympic Committee must be strengthened, and that it must continue to be the governing body in control of America's participation in the international Olympic events.

I believe that when it comes to the actual participation overseas we must have a small executive committee with a responsible executive officer who, under the principles laid down by the American Olympic Committee, will have full jurisdiction while overseas.

Under this committee and its executive officer I believe we must have a decentralized control, involving the appointment of certain strong representative committees, each of which will be given responsibility for certain phases of our American participation. For instance, the whole question of the business administration overseas—I do not now refer to the income production, which has to be taken care of on this side, and is a very important matter—is an enormous task. Very little thought was given in advance to this matter. We had to quickly organize men there who were not prepared to take over the work; and when you realize that our men were training in perhaps a dozen different centers, in as many different units, under as many different managers, and that these managers had very vague ideas of their responsibilities or duties, and that the whole financial machinery had to be set up over there, you will see that hereafter this ought to be worked out in advance. And, in my judgment, the organization of sub-committees on transportation, not only transportation to and from the continent but all transportation overseas, would be a step in the right direction. And I believe in responsible committees on publicity, and on the right sort of entertainment and educational features. We should have a strong committee whose sole responsibility would be that of seeing to it that our large delegation entertains in the right sort of way the athletes of the other countries in order to stimulate friendly relations with the other

bodies. I believe we can make far more of that aspect of our international relationships than has been done heretofore.

I imagine in the light of our experience we may find it wiser not to have so many substitutes, but to send our teams over in smaller units, to give larger powers to our coaches and our managers, and to give more careful thought in advance to the housing, the feeding, and the training facilities of our athletes overseas.

My last point is with reference to the athletes themselves. As the one who had to deal with the men in all financial matters, I found there were many matters that had not been clearly defined, either from the standpoint of the committee itself or from the standpoint of the individual athlete. I believe it will simplify matters very much hereafter if, as soon as an athlete makes his place on the team, there is a definite understanding arrived at with that athlete in some official sort of way as to when the committee's responsibility begins, the city from which the committee will take the man, and the city to which they will bring the man back home.

Now you may say that is a queer question to raise, but we had many very difficult questions. A man might come from Washington, D. C., and want to be returned to the State of Washington. We had many instances in which men were taken over by the committee in one community relatively near New York City who desired the committee to see them to their destination in a far distant part of the country. I believe it would help matters if at the beginning we knew just what organization the athlete is officially representing and if we knew just to what extent that club or organization is assuming any responsibility, and if so what it is, with reference to the financing of the athlete's participation.

I believe it would also make for harmony and for larger meaning in the whole Olympic idea if every athlete understood the moral obligations involved on his part in his participation,—if he knew not only that the committee had certain obligations toward him, but that he also had certain obligations toward the ideals for which the Olympic Committee stand.

I believe that in future Olympics, also, it may be advisable to determine our policy further in advance relative to participation of athletes in events held on the continent not officially a part of the international Olympic events, but held in other countries in conjunction with them, as to the jurisdiction under which these athletes participate, the responsible party from the standpoint of finances, and the like.

So you will see that in what I have said I have attempted to cover a little different ground,—to give you an insight into some of the other aspects of the problems. I could also recite to you

some very amusing incidents from the financial operations of the American Olympic Committee.

There are three lines that come to me as I close, which, better than any words that I can express, indicate my thought with reference to the Olympics:

"The noblest thing in the world is a man,
The saddest sight in the world is the wreck of a man,
The grandest work in the world is the making of a man."

And I believe under the right leadership, and rightly conceived, the international Olympic events, coming once in four years, can be made a tremendous and world-wide factor in the real making of manhood.

IV. MAJOR J. L. GRIFFITH, INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

College trained men have won approximately 75 per cent of the first places which have been won by the United States in the track and field events in seven Olympic meets. In reaching this conclusion, the so-called "stadium events," including the 10,000 meter cross-country run, the 3000 meter walk, the 3000 meter steeple chase, the 10,000 meter walk, and the fifty-six pound weight throw have been counted. These events are not now included in the college programs of track and field events. The other events correspond more or less closely to the events on the N. C. A. A. program of track and field events, which is, with few exceptions, the program of events followed by the schools and colleges throughout the United States.

In the last Olympics ten individual events were won by America as follows:

Hammer Throw—Tootell, Bowdoin; Broad Jump—Hubbard, Michigan; 200 meters—Scholz, Missouri; Decathlon and High Jump—Osborne, Illinois; 400-meter hurdles—Taylor, Grinnell; 110-meter hurdles—Kinsey, Illinois; Shot put and discus throw—Houser, So. Calif.; Pole vault—Barnes, Hollywood High School.

It will be noted that one of the individual first-place winners was a boy trained in a California High School, and the other nine were college trained men.

Two hundred and fifty points were scored by America in the Olympic track and field events this year at Paris, as follows:

One hundred and ninety-five points were scored by college trained men, sixteen points by high school boys, fifteen points by non-school or college athletes, and twenty-four points were won in team events. The teams that won these twenty-four points were composed almost exclusively of school and college trained men, so it may be claimed that in round numbers 94 per cent of the points won this year by the United States were scored by men

who were trained and developed in colleges that are members of this Association.

Following is a summary of the points won by the United States in the Paris Olympics.

ILLINOIS (35).		
Osborne	Decathlon	10 points
Osborne	High Jump	10 points
Kinsey	Hurdles (110)	10 points
Fitch	400 meters	5 points
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (31).		
Paddock	200 meters	5 points
Paddock	100 meters	2 points
Houser	Shot put	10 points
Houser	Discus	10 points
Kaer	Pentathlon	5 points
N. Anderson	Shot put	2 points
MISSOURI (15).		
Scholz	200 meters	10 points
Scholz	100 meters	5 points
MICHIGAN (14).		
Hubbard	Broad Jump	10 points
Booker	Pole Vault	4 points
BOWDOIN (10).		
Tootell	Hammer Throw	10 points
GRINNELL (10).		
Taylor	Hurdles (400)	10 points
PRINCETON (9).		
Rick	3000 Meter Steeplechase	3 points
Hills	Shot Put	4 points
Taylor	400 meters	2 points
GEORGETOWN (9).		
LeGendre	Pentathlon	4 points
Norton	Decathlon	5 points
LELAND STANFORD (8).		
Hartranft	Shot Put	5 points
Hartranft	Discus	1 point
Richardson	800 meters	2 points
NOTRE DAME (8).		
Oberst	Javelin	4 points
Lieb	Discus	4 points
PENN STATE (7).		
Enck	800 meters	4 points
Romig	5000 meters	3 points

Brown	DARTMOUTH (5).	5 points
	High Jump	
Gourdin	HARVARD (5).	5 points
	Broad Jump	
Pope Spearow	OREGON (4).	3 points 1 point
	Discus	
	Pole Vault	
Riley	KANSAS AGGIES (4).	4 points
	Hurdles (400)	
Hill	PENNSYLVANIA (3).	3 points
	200 meters	
Bowman	SYRACUSE (3).	3 points
	100 meters	
Poor	KANSAS (2½).	3½ points
	High Jump	
Buker	BATES (2).	2 points
	1500 meters	
Neufeldt	CALIFORNIA (2).	2 points
	Javelin	
Anderson	MINNESOTA (2).	2 points
	Hurdles (110)	
Norton	YALE (2).	2 points
	200 meters	
Brookins	IOWA (1½).	1½ points
	Hurdles (400)	
Hahn	BOSTON COLLEGE (1).	1 point
	1500 meters	
Guthrie	OHIO (1).	1 point
	Hurdles (110)	
Dodge	OREGON AGGIES (1).	1 point
	800 meters	
McGrath DeMar Johnson MacEachern Stuenroth	NON-COLLEGE OR SCHOOL (18).	5 points 4 points 4 points 1 point 1 point
	Hammer Throw	
	Marathon	
	10,000 meter X Country	
	Hammer Throw	

TEAM POINTS (24).		
United States	500 meter relay	10 points
United States	1600 meter relay	10 points
United States	3000 meter team race	4 points
HIGH SCHOOL (16).		
Barnes	Pole Vault	10 points
Graham	Pole Vault	5 points
Murchison	100 meters	1 point

POINTS SCORED BY COLLEGE ATHLETES IN 1924 OLYMPIC GAMES.

Colleges			
Illinois	35	Bates	2
Southern California	31	California	2
Missouri	15	Minnesota	2
Michigan	14	Yale	2
Bowdoin	10	Iowa	1½
Grinnell	10	Boston College	1
Princeton	9	Ohio	1
Georgetown	9	Oregon Aggies	1
Leland Stanford	8		195
Notre Dame	8		
Penn State	7	Total	
Dartmouth	5	College Athletes	195
Harvard	5	Non-College or School Ath-	
Oregon	4	letes	15
Kansas Aggies	4	High School Athletes	16
Pennsylvania	3	Team points	24
Syracuse	3		
Kansas	2½		250

The following lessons may be learned from a study of the summary herewith presented. First, of the 195 points won by college trained men, ninety-three were won by men trained in the colleges of the central states, fifty-six by men trained in eastern colleges, and forty-six by men who represented the colleges of the western states. Second, non-school or college athletes scored fifteen of the two hundred and fifty points won by America. From this it may be assumed that it is in the schools and colleges that the Olympic champions are developed, and since none of our foreign competitors have developed school and college athletes to the point that they have been developed here in the United States, it may be stated without fear of controversy that credit for America's success in Olympic track and field athletics largely belongs to the schools and colleges. Third, the United States scored only seven points in the 10,000 meter run, the 10,000 meter walk, the 3000 meter steeple chase, and the marathon, events that do not correspond to any now on the college programs of track and field meets. Fourth, the competitors on the American team fall into three classes, viz.—high school boys, college men, military men and non-school and college men, the latter being composed almost entirely of men who began their athletics in school or college and

in most cases showed their class in interscholastic or intercollegiate competition.

The plan followed this year of admitting to the final Olympic trials the winners of the army meets, the college meets, and the club meets was fair and far more satisfactory than any plan that has heretofore been followed. With the development of high school athletics and in view of the fact that most of the athletes who won points for America in the last Olympics received their first training in the secondary schools it may be suggested that the Olympic Association might well request the high school authorities before the next Olympics to send the outstanding high school track and field men to the final trials.

Further, with the development of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet, which is so organized as to make it possible for the winners of the thirty-odd sectional meets to come together and determine the individual track and field collegiate championships, may I suggest that for the next Olympiad this meet should serve as a preliminary meet for college men who may wish to compete in the Olympic finals.

APPENDIX I

RULES FOR WRESTLING.

RULE 1.

Eligibility.

An institution shall be represented by only one contestant in each class, but two or three names may be submitted in advance of the date set for the meet.

RULE 2.

Representation.

Section 1. There shall be seven classifications in weights as follows:

Bantam Weight	115 lbs. and under
Featherweight	125 lbs. and under
Lightweight	135 lbs. and under
Welterweight	145 lbs. and under
Middleweight	158 lbs. and under
Light heavyweight	175 lbs. and under
Heavyweight	175 lbs. and over

Section 2. If a team appears with less than seven men (one for each weight), the full quota of possible points must be awarded for each default.

Section 3. No contestant shall be allowed to compete in more than one weight in each meet.

Section 4. Contestants shall be weighed in by the referee, or some responsible person mutually agreed upon, on the day of the contest, not earlier than three hours before the meet. Any contestant being overweight shall be rejected. In all dual meets three pounds overweight shall be allowed.

Section 5. If a contestant fails to weigh in on the second day of the intercollegiate championship, no points shall be awarded to any of the contending teams as the result of the default.

RULE 3.

Costumes.

Section 1. The uniform is to consist of full length tights, with a black wrestling supporter (white supporters worn on the outside being objectionable); shoes not to be heavier than light gym-

nasium shoes, and laced by means of eyelaces and to be without heels; a sleeveless shirt (buttoned on the shoulders objectionable). The referee shall guard against any oil rub on the body, and shall insist on the finger nails being short.

Behavior.

Section 2. If the behavior of the spectators seems disrespectful and unsportsmanlike to the referee or either team, the referee may stop the bout and warn the offenders and, if the warning is disregarded, he may award the bout to the offended team.

Injuries.

Section 3. If a contestant is *accidentally* injured and is unable to continue, his opponent must be awarded the full quota of points that it would be possible for him to gain by securing a fall.

Section 4. If a contestant is injured by an *illegal* hold so that he is unable to continue, the bout shall be forfeited to the injured contestant.

RULE 4.

Drawings and Eliminations.

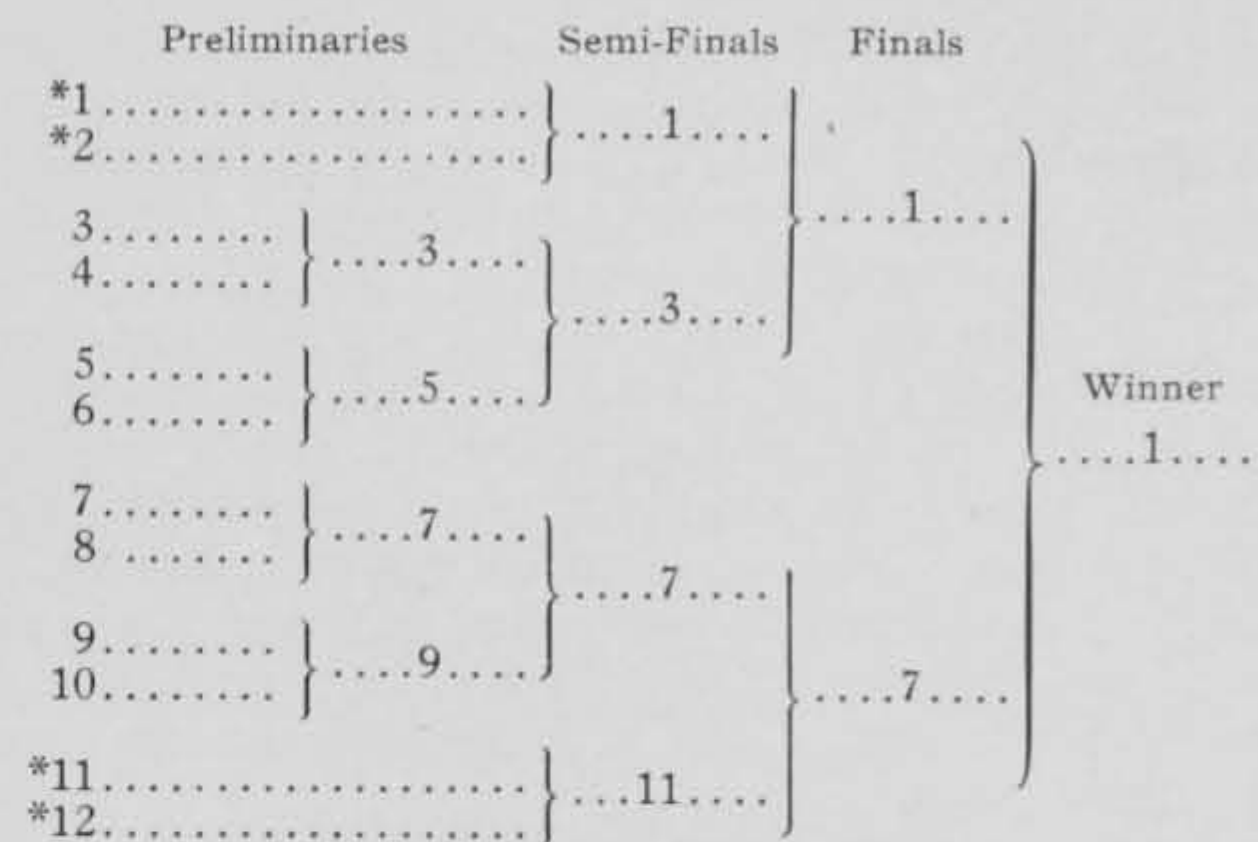
Section 1. In all meets except dual meets, immediately after weighing in each competitor shall draw in person his number and compete according to the Bagnall-Wilde system, as explained below.

Where the number of competitors is not in the power of two, that is four, eight, sixteen, thirty-two, sixty-four, there shall be byes in the preliminary round. The number of pairs who meet in the first round shall be equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next lower power of two. The byes, if even in number, shall be equally divided between the top and the bottom names of the contestants as shown below. If the number of byes be uneven, there shall be one more bye at the bottom of the graphical representation than at the top. No contestant shall be allowed more than one bye in any one meet, except in the elimination bouts for second and third place in the championships.

Second Place.

(This rule holds for the intercollegiate championship in each weight.)

Section 2. For *second place* in each weight, the defeated contender in the finals shall meet the winner (by a method of elimination) of all men who have been directly defeated by the intercollegiate champion.



* Denotes byes who, according to drawing, did not participate in the preliminary bout.

In the diagram, 1 was the winner of the championship. Numbers 2 and 3 shall wrestle by a method of elimination, and the winner thus gain the privilege of wrestling 7, who was the defeated contestant in the finals.

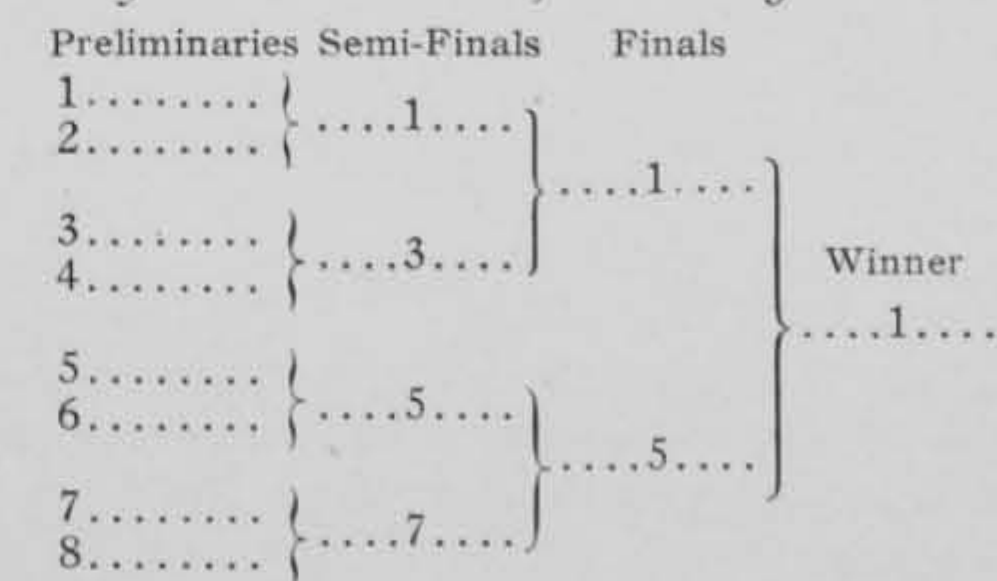
Third Place.

Section 3. For *third place* in each weight, the defeated candidate for second place shall meet, by elimination, all those men who have been directly defeated by the successful candidate for second place.

In the above diagram, we will say that 7 won the second place in the intercollegiate championship. Therefore, numbers 8, 9, and 11 shall wrestle, and the winner shall thus have gained the privilege of wrestling number 2 or 3 who was the defeated contender for second place, which shall determine the third place.

By elimination is meant that the men shall wrestle who were defeated by (1) the intercollegiate champion (drawing byes if necessary) or (2) second place winner as the case may be. Case 1 is for second place, case 2 for third place.

Graphic diagram showing method of elimination, with description by Wm. Sheridan, wrestling coach.



Due to the fact that 1 was the winner, 2 and 3 are as good as 5 because the only man to defeat them was the ultimate winner. However, 3 and 2 must wrestle for the right to meet 5 for second place. Should 5 defeat the winner of the 2 vs. 3 elimination bout, then second place is assured for 5.

This would mean that 6 and 7 defeated by 5 would wrestle for the right to meet the 2 or 3 man defeated for second place by 5. The bout between the winner of the 6-7 match and the 2 or 3 man defeated by 5 for second place would decide third place.

In the event that 5 was defeated for second place by the winner of the 3 vs. 2 elimination bout, then 6, 7, and 8 are automatically out of the running for third place. If the 3 man defeated 5 for second place, then 2 and 4 would wrestle for the right to meet 5 for third place.

If the 2 man defeated 5 for second place, then 4 is automatically out of the running the same as 6, 7, and 8, and 3 and 5 would wrestle for third place.

RULE 5.

Bouts and Decisions.

Section 1. The length of all dual meet bouts shall be nine minutes, and two extra periods of three minutes each shall be wrestled if necessary.

Section 2. If after the expiration of nine minutes no fall has resulted, the referee may award the bout on the basis of aggressiveness and wrestling ability, providing the contestant has a time advantage of at least two minutes. This time advantage of two minutes does not necessarily compel the referee to award the decision.

Section 3. If the referee makes no decision at the end of nine minutes, two extra periods of three minutes each shall be wrestled, the contestants going to the mat. A coin tossed by the referee decides the position of the contestants.

Section 4. All time advantage gained in the first nine minutes shall be disregarded in the extra three minute periods.

Section 5. In the event of both contestants securing a fall in the extra periods, the bout shall be awarded to the one who secures the fall in the shortest time.

Section 6. If the same contestant secures two falls in the extra periods, only one fall shall count in the scoring.

Section 7. The referee shall, in case of extra periods, give the decision, in case of no fall, to the contestant who has shown more aggressiveness or wrestling ability. In dual meets the referee may declare the bout a draw, and the points that it is possible to secure in a decision shall be divided between the contestants.

Section 8. If a contestant is injured, and by a physician's sanction is able to continue, three minutes will be allowed from

the time of the injury, for the injured contestant to rest. In case of the contestant being unable to continue, the bout shall be awarded by default. Points to be awarded as provided in Rule 3, Section 3.

Section 9. Finger interlacing in the waist lock hold is barred while the contestants are on the mat, this act being interpreted as stalling. This rule does not apply to contestants on their feet.

Section 10. All bouts in the intercollegiate championship shall be the same as in dual meets except the final, which shall be fifteen minutes straight, and in the event of no decision extra periods, the same as in dual meets, shall be wrestled with the same rule governing time interval, coaching, etc. A decision must be rendered at the end of twenty-one minutes.

NOTE: If, in the opinion of the referee, neither contestant has shown superiority, the referee may declare the bout a draw. In this case the points shall be divided, and contestants shall toss for the medal.

Section 11. Between the first nine minutes and the first extra period, one minute's rest shall be allowed the contestants, during which time the contestants shall not leave the mat, nor receive any coaching or outside attention.

RULE 6.

Falls.

Section 1. Only pin falls shall count. The rule governing falls is as follows: any part of both shoulders simultaneously on the mat for an appreciable length of time constitutes a fall. Three seconds is an appreciable length of time. Flying and rolling falls must not be considered.

Section 2. If a shoulder or a hip of the defensive man is off the mat, or if in the opinion of the referee the defensive man is handicapped by any other part of the body being off the mat, a fall shall not be awarded.

Section 3. In the event that the contestants are interlocked off the mat in such a manner that it is virtually impossible for the referee to give the correct positions if the contestants are separated, the referee shall call for assistance and carry both contestants to the center of the mat. Time shall be taken out during the interval. In other situations the referee shall give the position of advantage to the contestant who was so situated at the time of leaving the mat.

RULE 7.

Legal and Illegal Holds.

Section 1. Any hold, grip, lock, or trip is allowed except the following: Hammerlock above right angles or twisting hammer-

lock, strangle hold, double Nelson, toe holds, double bar arm above the head closer than parallel position, holds over mouth, nose, or eyes, i. e., over front of face; finger twisting is also barred, but the defensive man may take hold of his opponent's fingers to break holds. Leverage holds are allowed, either standing or on the mat.

RULE 8.

Conduct.

Section 1. No striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, butting, elbowing, strangling or anything that endangers life or limb shall be allowed.

RULE 9.

Scoring.

Section 1. For dual meets a fall shall count five points, a decision shall count three points. The highest number of points at the end of the meet shall determine the winner.

Section 2. For intercollegiate championship meets, first place shall be four points, second place shall be two points, and third place shall be one point. One point additional shall be awarded for all falls secured throughout the meet.

RULE 10.

Timing.

Section 1. In all collegiate matches there shall be three timers and three stop watches, one for the duration of the bout and one for each of the contestants. Watches must be placed on the table in plain view of all three timers. The referee shall indicate the starting and stopping of the contestants' watches. Each contestant shall have the right to be represented at the timers' table.

RULE 11.

Officials.

Section 1. The referee shall have full control of the meet and his decision shall be final and without appeal.

Section 2. It is recommended that whenever possible ex-college wrestlers and coaches of college wrestling teams be selected as officials.

NOTE: The committee urges the adoption of these rules by the institutions holding membership in the National Collegiate Association, with the provision that any of the above rules which may appear objectionable may be waived by mutual consent of the competing teams.

APPENDIX II

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES IN LAWS OF THE GAME OF ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

PROPOSAL No. 1.

It is proposed to divide the field into four areas, one either side of the halfway line and two end areas of twenty-five and thirty yards each to be called penalty areas.

Reason: This would simplify the marking of the field and slightly increase the possibility for scoring. By enlarging the penalty area in this way the number of penalty kicks would be slightly increased, thereby increasing the probability of points scored from fouls.

PROPOSAL No. 2.

It is proposed to eliminate the throw-in and substitute in place of it a free kick from which a goal may not be scored direct. The kick is to be taken under the normal conditions with regard to off-side, distance of opponents, and kicking the ball a second time. In other words, the defending players must be ten yards from the ball.

Reason: It is believed that the ball is frequently deliberately kicked into touch by defenders and that such conduct should therefore be penalized. Furthermore, by allowing the ball to be kicked in this way it is quite likely that greater effort will be made toward keeping it in the field of play. This would avoid so much stopping of the game, thus interfering with interest in the play, and again by having the ball kicked in we eliminate the throw-in, which is more akin to basket ball than soccer. It is also noticed that foul throw-ins occur quite constantly regardless of the player's knowledge of the game. Fouls of this kind call for another stopping of the play, which is very undesirable. In view of the fact that one out of every four or five throw-ins is eventually brought back and placed on the line and kicked in, it is felt that all balls going in touch should be placed on the line and kicked in. There would be no possibility of misunderstanding in introducing this rule. The contestants would merely place the ball on the line and kick it in.

PROPOSAL No. 3.

It is proposed to eliminate the off-side ruling which calls for the presence of three opponents between the player and the opposing goal, and substitute in place thereof the condition which provides that a player cannot be off-side except in the opponent's penalty area. To receive the ball in the opponent's penalty area, however, a player must be behind the ball when it was last played or receive it from an opponent.

Reason: This ruling would eliminate the confusion which exists at the present time over the off-side rule, facilitate the work of the officials, and

eliminate considerable dissatisfaction which exists at present when the officials call or fail to call off-side. In practice players would not be able to remain at the goal (serve as goal hangers) because they could not receive the ball in the penalty area from someone playing it from outside the penalty area or behind them. They would be off-side. In teaching this rule to beginners it could be very easily explained on the basis that they must be behind the ball to be allowed to receive it in the penalty area. They would have to give more consideration to opponents.

PROPOSAL NO. 4.

It is proposed to establish the penalty kick mark at a point fifteen yards in front of the center of the goal, requiring all players except the goal tender and the penalty kicker to stand outside the penalty zone at the time a penalty kick is taking place.

Reason: As conditions are at present penalty kicks are almost invariably scored. It is felt that by removing the penalty kick line three yards further back there will be a little more hazard connected with this kick, thus increasing the interest in the game.

PROPOSAL NO. 5.

It is proposed to eliminate the present goal area and penalty area.

Reason: The goal area is a useless appendage to the game. It is supposed to limit the goal tender's sphere of activity, but in actual fact a good goal tender seldom goes beyond this area. The penalty area is merely enlarged to agree with the proposed changes.

PROPOSAL NO. 6.

It is proposed to eliminate the matter of "intention" in the handling or knocking on and give a free kick from which a goal may not be scored direct.

Reason: As the rule stands at present, the referee is required to determine whether a player touching a ball does it intentionally or not. As it is administered considerable dissatisfaction is caused on the part of the players and thus provides a very undesirable feature. By eliminating the matter of intention and calling all cases in which the ball is touched by the hand fouls, there can be no reason for argument or dissatisfaction. In an average game there would be from two to five fouls called for this reason.

PROPOSAL NO. 7.

It is proposed to change the periods of play to four twenty minute periods, a one minute interval to elapse between the first and second and third and fourth periods, and a ten minute interval between the second and third periods. Ends to be changed with each period.

Reason: As the game is played at present with forty-five minute periods it often gives one team a very unfair advantage. For instance, a team

may win the toss and play with the wind at its back, and an hour later when the teams change positions the wind may have swung around so that the team which got its benefit in the beginning may get its benefit in the end. Similarly the sun may benefit one team during the first half, and benefit the same team by going under clouds in the second half. This condition gives one team a very unfair advantage. By playing the game in quarters this condition would be eliminated.

PROPOSAL NO. 8.

It is proposed to withhold from the goal keeper the power to catch, hold or carry the ball, permitting him only to stop the ball with his hands, feet, body or head, permitting him to bounce the ball on the ground for distance of six steps, to enable him to kick or propel the ball by his hands or feet out of danger.

Reason: This would eliminate the present bad practice of charging the goal keeper. It would also increase the intensity of the game by virtue of the fact that the ball would not so frequently be kicked clear back to the center of the field once it had been brought in the region of the goal. By the suggested change a goal keeper could make a good save, and would be allowed to stop the ball with his hands and kick it or stop it and dribble it so long as he did not catch and hold it and generally permit him to kick it quite as he does by the present rules. On occasions when he would be pressed hard, however, he could only bat the ball out fifteen or twenty yards with his fists instead of kicking it out thirty or forty yards, as under the present rule. The introduction of this rule would increase the possibility of scoring.

PROPOSAL NO. 9A.

It is proposed to divide fouls into three classes: I, personal; II, technical; and III, penalty area.

Classify under personal fouls: (1) kicking an opponent; (2) tripping an opponent; (3) jumping at an opponent; (4) holding; (5) pushing; (6) charging an opponent from behind; and (7) unnecessary roughness.

Classify under technical fouls: (1) handling; (2) knocking on (committed by a team outside of its own penalty area); and (3) off-side.

Classify under penalty area fouls: (1) handling; (2) knocking on fouls committed by a team in its own penalty area; and (3) holding of the ball by the goal keeper.

For all personal fouls and penalty area fouls give the team offended against a penalty kick. For all technical fouls give the team offended against a free kick from the point where the foul was committed.

Score two points for a goal from the field and one point for a goal from a penalty kick.

Reason: Most of the ideas included in this section are taken from the game of basket ball. Personal fouls are certainly a serious offense and should be penalized. It might, further, be a good idea to eliminate a player on committing two. Technical fouls can well be handled as they

are in the present rules. Penalty area fouls are introduced to cover the penalty area contingencies of the present rules and the added contingency made necessary by a suggestion here.

PROPOSAL NO. 9B.

Another scoring system proposed is as follows: Score three points for a field goal. Score two points for a goal from a penalty kick. Score one point for a safety. A safety is scored when the ball is propelled over the goal line by a member of the team defending that goal; the corner kick to follow such a play as at present.

Reason: It is felt that a team should be penalized for propelling the ball over its own goal line.

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1924.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the
National Collegiate Athletic Association.

DR.

1924	To balance forward	\$2226.91
Jan. 2	Western Interstate Collegiate Association	25.00
	University of Georgia	25.00
	Louisiana State University	25.00
	University of South Carolina	25.00
	Tulane University	25.00
	Southern Methodist University	25.00
	Virginia Military Institute	25.00
	Clemson Agricultural College	25.00
	Mississippi A. & M. College	25.00
	Butler University	25.00
	Creighton University	25.00
	University of Detroit	25.00
Jan. 3	West Virginia University	25.00
4	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25.00
10	Dickinson College	50.00
14	Cornell College	25.00
15	American Sports Publishing Company (track)	43.10
	American Sports Publishing Company (football)	2025.48
24	University of Michigan	25.00
29	Colgate University	25.00
	Pennsylvania Military College	25.00
	Lafayette College	25.00
30	Georgia School of Technology	25.00
	Amherst College	25.00
	University of Pennsylvania	25.00
31	Temple University	25.00
	University of the South	25.00
	Hamilton College	25.00
	Wesleyan University	25.00
Feb. 1	Dartmouth College	25.00
	Columbia University	25.00
2	Harvard University	25.00
	Oberlin College	25.00
	Vanderbilt University	25.00
	Swarthmore College	25.00
4	Lehigh University	25.00
	Pennsylvania State College	25.00
	University of Rochester	25.00
	North Carolina State College	25.00
	John B. Stetson University	25.00
6	Carnegie Institute	25.00
7	Mercer University	25.00
	Williams College	25.00
	State University of Iowa	25.00
8	U. S. Military Academy	25.00
	University of Tennessee	25.00

10	Yale University	25.00
	University of New Hampshire	25.00
12	Alfred University	25.00
	Washington and Jefferson College	25.00
13	University of Chicago	25.00
14	Tufts College	25.00
	University of Vermont	25.00
15	University School	10.00
	Rutgers College	25.00
	University of Maine	25.00
	Catholic University of America	25.00
16	University of Delaware	25.00
18	University of Florida	25.00
	Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00
19	Leland Stanford University	25.00
20	Boston College	25.00
	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	25.00
22	Bowdoin College	25.00
	St. Stephen's College	25.00
	Worcester Academy	10.00
Mar. 1	Knox College	25.00
	Trinity College	25.00
	Stevens Institute	25.00
7	College of Wooster	25.00
	Denison University	25.00
	Baylor University	25.00
	Allegheny College	25.00
15	University of Maryland	25.00
18	University of Kansas	25.00
	Phillips Academy, Andover	10.00
31	Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
Apr. 7	Massachusetts Agricultural College	25.00
10	Pacific Northwest Athletic Conference	25.00
22	Swimming Rules Committee, Entries	98.00
23	Coe College	25.00
	University of Oklahoma	25.00
	Mount Union College	25.00
28	Boston University	25.00
29	American Sports Publishing Company (swimming)	42.92
	American Sports Publishing Company (soccer)	8.34
May 8	Swimming Rules Committee (entries)	4.00
21	Swimming Rules Committee (rebate)	111.16
July 24	R. Morgan, Basket Ball Rules	500.00
Oct. 30	Mercersburg Academy	10.00
	New York Military Academy	10.00
31	Brown University	25.00
	Dickinson College	25.00
	Lawrenceville School	10.00
Nov. 5	Rice Institute	25.00
	Indiana University	25.00
	University of North Carolina	25.00
	Drake University	25.00
	University of Tennessee	25.00
6	University of Pittsburgh	25.00
7	University of Illinois	25.00
	Miami University	25.00
8	University of Michigan	25.00
10	Michigan Agricultural College	25.00
	North Carolina State College	25.00

	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	Centre College	25.00
11	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	25.00
	Haverford College	25.00
12	Allegheny College	25.00
	Northwestern University	25.00
13	University of Cincinnati	25.00
	Kansas State Agricultural College	25.00
	College of Wooster	25.00
15	University of Texas	25.00
	University of Nebraska	25.00
	Ohio State University	25.00
	International Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
	University of Oklahoma	25.00
	University of Akron	25.00
	Union College	25.00
16	Ohio University	25.00
	Case School of Applied Science	25.00
	Purdue University	25.00
	A. & M. College of Texas	25.00
20	University of Minnesota	25.00
	University of Missouri	25.00
	University of Virginia	25.00
21	Princeton University	25.00
26	New York University	25.00
28	Cornell University	25.00
29	University of Colorado	25.00
Dec. 1	Johns Hopkins University	25.00
3	Iowa State College	25.00
5	University of Wisconsin	25.00
8	Bates College	25.00
17	Washington and Lee University	25.00
19	University of Notre Dame	25.00
	Temple University	25.00
20	Grinnell College	25.00
	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25.00
22	U. S. Naval Academy	25.00
23	Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
27	Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
	University of New Hampshire	25.00
	Pomona College	25.00
	Interest, Liberty Loan	21.25
	Interest, Savings Bank	20.27

 \$8486.43

Jan.	2	P. E. Pierce (expenses of annual convention)	\$ 34.50
		H. J. Stegeman (football committee)	105.32
		Whitehead and Hoag (badges)	44.22
		Pelton and King (printing)	85.00
	10	American Athletic Federation (appropriation)	500.00
	22	American Olympic Association (dues)	30.00
	23	A. C. Ward, Postmaster (postage)	13.00
	29	G. E. Dawson (travelling expenses, annual convention)	120.66
	30	H. A. Pratt (dues, A. A. F., 1924)	10.00
Feb.	6	J. R. Angell (expenses, annual convention)	123.94
	8	F. W. Nicolson (executive committee)	10.00
	12	Yeo and Lukens Company (soccer committee)	19.50
	16	John L. Griffith (executive committee)	106.60
	1	Pelton and King (printing)	43.50
Mar.	15	S. C. Staley (football rules committee)	104.49
	25	American Olympic Association (contribution)	500.00
	31	Wesleyan University (postage)	9.78
Apr.	2	Pelton and King (printing)	17.50
	3	C. Henry Smith (football rules committee)	231.12
	7	D. X. Bible (football rules committee)	216.68
		C. W. Savage (football rules committee)	75.86
		J. A. Babbitt (soccer rules committee)	3.00
	10	J. A. Babbitt (Central Board on Officials)	500.00
		American Physical Education Society (printing pro- ceedings)	450.82
	22	F. J. Sullivan (swimming committee)	51.46
		E. T. Kennedy (swimming rules committee)	28.30
		Dieges and Clust (swimming rules committee)	161.70
	28	C. E. Daubert (swimming rules committee)	134.43
		F. W. Luehring (swimming rules committee)	153.87
May	2	L. W. St. John (basket ball rules committee)	79.06
		R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	14.98
June	6	F. W. Nicolson (secretarial expenses)	500.00
	7	D. Stewart (soccer committee)	40.50
	10	W. E. Meanwell (basket ball rules committee)	139.94
	24	A. Wilson, Jr. (swimming rules committee)	5.65
Aug.	16	W. S. Chandler (basket ball rules committee)	158.78
	18	F. J. Sullivan (swimming committee)	156.00
Sept.	2	P. E. Pierce (office expenses)	45.49
	9	Oswald Tower (basket ball rules committee)	32.68
	12	J. A. Babbitt (Central Board on Officials)	500.00
Oct.	29	Postmaster Middletown, Conn. (postage)	20.00
Nov.	5	Pelton and King (printing)	30.00
		Wesleyan Store (addressing envelopes)70
	28	F. W. Nicolson (executive committee)	10.10
Dec.	8	D. Stewart (soccer committee)	7.00
	9	Postmaster, Middletown, Conn. (postage)	20.00
	11	John L. Griffith (executive committee)	123.60
	27	Balance forward	2716.70
			<hr/> \$8486.43

APPENDIX IV

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended December 30, 1924.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.

(4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.

(5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(7) The supervision of the regulation, and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active,
2. Allied,
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of (1) institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws; (2) groups of colleges and universities that are organized for the purpose of conducting mutual competition in sports.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Association, the United States shall be divided into nine athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE V.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI.

REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Active members shall be entitled to one vote, and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, at least one of whom shall be of the academic department.

Each allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, one of whom may be an undergraduate.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate, without voting power.

SEC. 2. A delegate shall be duly certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officer of his institution or organization.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VII.

AMATEURISM.

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper faculty authority.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of this Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendments shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. A vice president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of

the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the faculty.

(b) Five members at large—to be selected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of five shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose the following committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming;

- (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling; (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse; (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of Collegiate Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and, on approval by the Executive Committee, shall be published. These committees shall where possible coöperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars, but no dues shall be required of the second group of associate members, as defined in Article III., Section 5, of the Constitution, provided a majority of the members are also members of this Association.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meetings;
- (2) The appointment of a committee on nominations;
- (3) The reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods

necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

The secretary of the Association will furnish on request a set of eligibility rules that are recommended to colleges wishing to adopt such rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.